THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 38. FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1823. No. 48.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Pittsburgh, March 26th, 1823.

WE take the liberty to inform our friends and the public generally, that R. Patterson & Lambdin have appointed us their Assignees; and as such we shall continue to keep on hand a general and extensive supply of

BOOKS
AND
STATIONARY,

at the old stand, (corner of Wood and Third Streets) where Rags and country produce will be received in payment as formerly. We have reduced the prices of all articles in this line of business to a cash standard.

M. B LOWRIE,
HENRY HOLDSHIP, } Assignees.
THOMAS COOPER,

P. S. Address "The Assignees of R. Patterson & Lambdin." tf.

To the Gentlemen Stock-Farmers.

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Elias Davidson.

April 4, 1823.

Public Sale.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphan's Court of Washington County, held at Washington, on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1823, will be sold by public vendue, on *Tuesday the 17th day of June next*, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. a certain Messuage, or

TRACT OF LAND,

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JOHN PINLEY,
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By order of the Court

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April 4—4t*

Allegheny Bridge.

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For terms apply by letter addressed to Mary Gosner, to the care of Abraham Steenbergh, 106, Market-street, Philadelphia.

Mary Gosner.

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Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

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20 Boxes superior Muscatel RAISINS,
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LINSEED OIL, by the barrel, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh April 18—3tde3tne

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Salt,
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Washington, Pa. Jan. 28, 1823. 3mo.

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Edward Ensell, Jr.
Glass Blower.

Birmingham, April 11, 1823—3t.

APPROVED
FAMILY MEDICINES.

Dr. Robertson's Elixir of Health,

Celebrated for curing coughs, colds, consumptive complaints, &c. &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S
Vegetable Nervous Cordial,

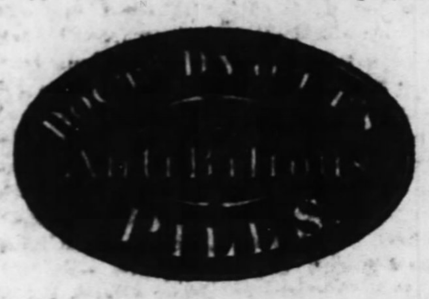
For the cure of nervous disorders, indigestion, debility, and female complaints, &c. &c.

Dr Robertson's Rheumatic Drops,

For the cure of rheumatic complaints, sprains, bruises, scalds, burns, &c. &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S
STOMACHIC BITTERS,

For strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite, and curing the fever and ague, &c.



For the cure of bilious fever, dysentery and other complaints of the bowels, &c. &c.

Dr. Robertson's Worm Lozenges,

An effectual remedy for removing every species of worms in children and grown persons.

☞ The above Medicines are for Sale, GENUINE, in Pittsburgh, ONLY by

H. Bonnet,
MERCHANT, MARKET-STREET,
Sole Agent for the Proprietor.

Feb. 28, 1823.—ow12t

Regimental Orders.

THE First Battalion of the 69th Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, commanded by Major Graham, will meet on FRIDAY, the 16th of May next, at the corner of Grant and Second streets, at 9 o'clock A. M.

The Second Battalion of the 69th Regiment, commanded by Major Wilson, will meet on SATURDAY, the 17th of May, at the corner of Liberty and Third streets, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

By order of Col. Wm. Anderson.

S. Jones, Adjutant.

Pittsburgh, April 25—3t

Dissolution of Partnership

H. Bonnet & F. Rouaud,

HAVING this day, by mutual consent dissolved their partnership; they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the firm of H Bonnet & Rouaud, to call within two months from this date, and make payment, or settle with either Bonnet or Rouaud, who jointly or separately are authorized to receive and settle the same. Whoever neglect this notice will, after the two months be past, have their accounts and notes put in the hands of a proper officer for collection. Those having claims against said firm, are requested to call immediately on H Bonnet, who is ready to pay the same when properly authenticated.

H. BONNET,

Who keeps their old stand in Market Street, besides their former general assorment of every description of

DRY GOODS,

Will shortly receive a fresh and superb Supplement—all of which he will sell at the lowest market price, Wholesale and Retail, for Cash or approved Notes.

January 29, 1823. [F. 7 tf.]

LOCKS,
COFFEE MILLS, &c.

John & James Patterson, Jr.

RESPECTFULLY inform Merchants and others, that they have opened a shop in Market street, Pittsburgh, opposite the Gazette office, for the making and vending of all articles in their line of business,

CONSISTING OF

Locks, Coffee Mills, Latches, Bed Screws, &c. &c.

Where Western and Country merchants may be supplied wholesale and retail, at all times, with any article in their line, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

J. & J. P. think themselves warranted in saying that any article enumerated above, can be had of them equally good and cheap as in any of the eastern cities.

N. B.—Any of the above articles repaired with despatch.

July 26 t&eowtf

Louisville Insurance Office.
INSURANCE.

IS offered at a low rate per centum to all persons concerned in Steam Boat navigation, either on the Ohio or Mississippi Rivers; and more particularly to those who are engaged in shipping the produce of the country, or investing their returns in Merchandise.

Those who are shippers per Steam Boats, Barges, Keels or Flats, or part owners thereof, are enabled to secure their interest from total or partial losses by Insurance, who would, in case of total loss be perhaps entirely divested of their whole property.

The Insurance Company are disposed to take risques at a low rate of premium on the first class of boats, and on merchandise shipped in them; and on all description of craft or merchandise on board, agreeably to the risque incurred.

The Insurance Company feel satisfied that when the principles of Insurance shall have been better understood by owners of boats or by shippers, that the maxim of Merchants will be here acknowledged and observed that, that trade which will not bear the expense of Insurance is not worth the pursuit. Propositions will be received and acted upon between the hours of 9 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock, P. M. on every week day

Wm. S. Vernon, Sec'y.

No. 6, Prather's Row.

April 18.—3m

JOSEPH CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

May be consulted at his Office in Fourth-street, between Wood and Market streets.

June 7

Political.

Republican Meeting.

At a large meeting of the Independent Republican citizens of Berks county, held at the Court House in the borough of Reading, on Wednesday the 9th of April, 1823, *Daniel Rose*, Esq. was unanimously called to the chair; and *George Getz* and Major *Valentine Wagner*, were appointed Secretaries.

The object of the meeting being stated from the chair, the following preamble and resolutions were read, considered and unanimously adopted:—

The Independent Republicans of the county of Berks, believing this a proper time to commune with each other in relation to the next general election, as well as to express their sentiments relative to the conduct of the executive and legislative branches of our government, as they directly derive their authority from the people, have assembled this day for those purposes. The approaching general election will be one of vital importance to the friends of the constitution and of a virtuous government. A governor is to be chosen to preside over the political destinies of our populous state, a member of the grand republican confederation, which has always been distinguished for its importance. It is a genuine republican maxim that the citizen should be jealous of his rights, and examine with a scrutinizing eye, the conduct of those to whom he delegates certain powers. The republican citizens of Berks county have not been unmindful of their prerogative. They have carefully examined the public acts and conduct of the executive and legislature, particularly during the recent session of the general assembly, and upon mature consideration, are constrained to declare, that they view with mingled sensations of sorrow and indignation, the course that has been pursued by the majority of the representatives of the people. As respects their conduct towards the executive, what were the weapons with which they assailed him? Have truth, candor and fair argument been employed? We answer No. But thanks to the wisdom of the real patriots of our country, we have secured an infallible remedy for our political disorders—it is representation. At every new election this specific can be applied. This is the last, best and only resort of freedom, and if she cannot be preserved through the efficacy of this alternative, then indeed it is because there is no honesty left amongst mankind. But the people are virtuous, are patriotic, are jealous of their rights, and will convince those who have abused the power vested in them, that they dare and will exercise their rights. The following, amongst other reasons, constrain us to say that the majority in the last legislature, have usurped the power and abused the privileges granted them.

1st. They wasted the time of the legislature, which should have been devoted to important official duties, in cabals and caucusses to procure a member of their own body, and not the choice of the people, nominated as a candidate for the office of governor.

2d They promoted and supported measures, without cause, to involve the legislature in a controversy with the executive, by which conduct much time was wasted, the expenses of government increased, and the dignity of the commonwealth committed.

3d. They indulged themselves in the use of unprovoked and illiberal language, reflecting upon the governor's conduct, which was highly disgraceful to the character of an enlightened legislative body.

4th. They supported measures in direct violation of the spirit and letter of the constitution:

By endeavoring to intimidate the Governor, so as to prevent his exercising his constitutional rights and powers:

By asserting that the governor had power to draw money out of the treasury, without an appropriation by law, and villifying him for not doing so, although the 22d section of the 1st article of the constitution declares that "no money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations, made by law:

By interfering with chartered rights, contrary to the 17th section of the declaration of rights, which declares that no *expost facto* law, nor any law impairing contracts shall be made:

By endeavoring to interfere with the rights of a religious society, contrary to the 3d section of the declaration of rights, which declares that no preference shall be given to any religious establishment or mode of worship:

By endeavoring to place the military over the civil authority, and to violate the liberty of conscience, contrary to the 3d and 22d sections of the declaration of rights, which declare that at all times and upon all occasions, the military shall be in strict subordination to the civil powers."

The Independent Republicans of Berks county feel themselves justified in declaring, that whether the majority in the last legislature were influenced by interest, passion, prejudice, party-spirit or ignorance, such conduct, if countenanced, must sooner or later destroy our excellent constitution, by interfering with religious establishments, and making the civil authority subordinate to that of a military. They therefore offer the following resolutions, for the consideration of their fellow-citizens at large:

Resolved, That the majority in the last legislature, have by their conduct, forfeited the confidence of their fellow citizens, and ought therefore not to re-elected.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that every freeman who values his rights, and wishes to support the constitution of the country, and preserve his civil and religious rights, should exert himself at the next election, to have those only of his fellow-citizens, brought forward for popular patronage, who are in favor of keeping the constitution inviolate.

Resolved, That every citizen in Pennsylvania, desirous of supporting our excellent constitution, should support the executive of the state in his constitutional rights, even if he differ with him in particular or general political principles.

Resolved, That the present chief magistrate of Pennsylvania deserves the thanks of his fellow-citizens, and their support for his firm and dignified conduct in the conflict forced upon him by the legislature, and for his talents and integrity in the discharge of his official duties.

Resolved, That we cordially disapprove of legislative interference in the nomination of a candidate for the office of governor, inasmuch as it is an usurpation of our rights without the shadow of authority, and fraught with dangerous consequences.

Resolved, That we approve of holding a general convention at Lewistown, on the third Thursday of May next, for the purpose of nominating a suitable candidate for the office of Governor, inasmuch as the time, as well as place, will entirely exclude legislative or executive interference.

Resolved, That the citizens of Berks county opposed to legislative caucuses, be invited to attend a general county meeting to be held at the court house in the borough of reading, on Saturday, the 12th of May next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing five delegates to represent the county, in the proposed general convention.

Resolved, That if any delegate declines serving, the vacancies may be supplied by the remaining delegates.

Resolved, That the following named persons constitute a committee of correspondence for the period of one year, and that they be empowered to call county meetings, and address their fellow citizens as often as they may deem expedient, viz: Jacob K. Boyer, Daniel Rose, George Wunder, Senr. Anthony Bickel, Michael Madeira, Mathias Roland, George Getz, William Witman, John Rightmyer.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretaries, and published in the Reading Eagle, the Berks and Schuylkill Journal, Weltbothe, Postbothe, Orwigsburg Freyheits Freise, and in all the papers in this state opposed to legislative nominations.

Daniel Rose, Chairman.

George Getz,
Valentine Wagner, } SECRETARIES.

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Dr. Robertson's Elixir of Health,

Celebrated for curing coughs, colds, consumptive complaints, &c. &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S
Vegetable Nervous Cordial,

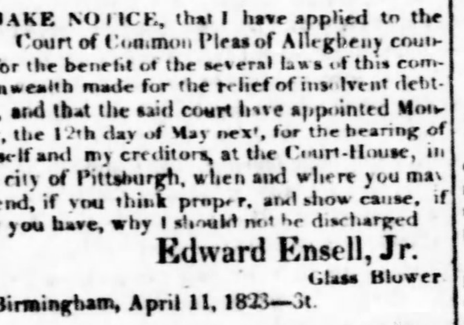
For the cure of nervous disorders, indigestion, debility, and female complaints, &c. &c.

Dr Robertson's Rheumatic Drops,

For the cure of rheumatic complaints, sprains, bruises, scalds, burns, &c. &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S
STOMACHIC BITTERS,

For strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite, and curing the fever and ague, &c.



For the cure of billious fever, dysentery and other complaints of the bowels, &c. &c.

Dr. Robertson's Worm Lozenges,

An effectual remedy for removing every species of worms in children and grown persons.

☞ The above Medicines are for Sale, GENUINE, in Pittsburgh, ONLY by

H. Bonnet,
MERCHANT, MARKET-STREET,
Sole Agent for the Proprietor.

Feb. 28, 1823.—eow12t

Regimental Orders.

THE First Battalion of the 87th Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, commanded by Major *Graham*, will meet on FRIDAY, the 16th of May next, at the corner of Grant and Second streets, at 9 o'clock A. M.

The Second Battalion of the 87th Regiment, commanded by Major *Willock*, will meet on SATURDAY, the 17th of May, at the corner of Liberty and Third streets, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

By order of Col. Wm. Anderson.

S. Jones, *Adjutant.*

Pittsburgh, April 18—3t*

Dissolution of Partnership

H. Bonnet & F. Rouaud,

HAVING this day, by mutual, consent dissolved their partnership; they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the firm of H Bonnet & Rouaud, to call within two months from this date, and make payment, or settle with either Bonnet or Rouaud, who jointly or separately are authorized to receive and settle the same. Whoever neglect this notice will, after the two months be past, have their accounts and notes put in the hands of a proper officer for collection. Those having claims against said firm, are requested to call immediately on H Bonnet, who is ready to pay the same when properly authenticated.

H. BONNET,

Who keeps their old stand in Market Street, besides their former general assorment of every description of

DRY GOODS,

Will shortly receive a fresh and superb Supplement—all of which he will sell at the lowest market price, Wholesale and Retail, for Cash or approved Notes.

January 29, 1823. [F. 7 tf.]

LOCKS,
COFFEE MILLS, &c.

John & James Patterson, Jr.

RESPECTFULLY inform Merchants and others, that they have opened a shop in Market street, Pittsburgh, opposite the Gazette office, for the making and vending of all articles in their line of business,

CONSISTING OF

Locks, Coffee Mills, Latches, Bed Screws, &c. &c.

Where Western and Country merchants may be supplied wholesale and retail, at all times, with any article in their line, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

J. & J. P. think themselves warranted in saying that any article enumerated above, can be had of them equally good and cheap as in any of the eastern cities.

N. B.—Any of the above articles repaired with despatch.

July 26 t&eowtf

Louisville Insurance Office.
INSURANCE.

IS offered at a low rate per centum to all persons concerned in Steam Boat navigation, either on the Ohio or Mississippi Rivers; and more particularly to those who are engaged in shipping the produce of the country, or investing their returns in Merchandise.

Those who are shippers per Steam Boats, Barges, Keels or Flats, or part owners thereof, are enabled to secure their interest from total or partial losses by Insurance, who would, in case of total loss be perhaps entirely divested of their whole property.

The Insurance Company are disposed to take risques at a low rate of premium on the first class of boats, and on merchandise shipped in them; and on all description of craft or merchandise on board, agreeably to the risque incurred.

The Insurance Company feel satisfied that when the principles of Insurance shall have been better understood by owners of boats or by shippers, that the maxim of Merchants will be here acknowledged and observed that, that trade which will not bear the expense of Insurance is not worth the pursuit. Propositions will be received and acted upon between the hours of 9 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock, P. M. on every week day

Wm. S. Vernon, Sec'y.
No. 6, Prather's Row

April 18.—3m

JOSEPH CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

May be consulted at his Office in Fourth-street, between Wood and Market streets.

June 7

Political.

Republican Meeting.

At a large meeting of the Independent Republican citizens of Berks county, held at the Court House in the borough of Reading, on Wednesday the 9th of April, 1823, *Daniel Rose*, Esq. was unanimously called to the chair; and *George Getz* and Major *Valentine Wagner*, were appointed Secretaries.

The object of the meeting being stated from the chair, the following preamble and resolutions were read, considered and unanimously adopted:—

The Independent Republicans of the county of Berks, believing this a proper time to commune with each other in relation to the next general election, as well as to express their sentiments relative to the conduct of the executive and legislative branches of our government, as they directly derive their authority from the people, have assembled this day for those purposes. The approaching general election will be one of vital importance to the friends of the constitution and of a virtuous government. A governor is to be chosen to preside over the political destinies of our populous state, a member of the grand republican confederation, which has always been distinguished for its importance. It is a genuine republican maxim that the citizen should be jealous of his rights, and examine with a scrutinizing eye, the conduct of those to whom he delegates certain powers. The republican citizens of Berks county have not been unmindful of their prerogative. They have carefully examined the public acts and conduct of the executive and legislature, particularly during the recent session of the general assembly, and upon mature consideration, are constrained to declare, that they view with mingled sensations of sorrow and indignation, the course that has been pursued by the majority of the representatives of the people. As respects their conduct towards the executive, what were the weapons with which they assailed him? Have truth, candor and fair argument been employed? We answer No. But thanks to the wisdom of the real patriots of our country, we have secured an infallible remedy for our political disorders—it is representation. At every new election this specific can be applied. This is the last, best and only resort of freedom, and if she cannot be preserved through the efficacy of this alternative, then indeed it is because there is no honesty left amongst mankind. But the people are virtuous, are patriotic, are jealous of their rights, and will convince those who have abused the power vested in them, that they dare and will exercise their rights. The following, amongst other reasons, constrain us to say that the majority in the last legislature, have usurped the power and abused the privileges granted them.

1st. They wasted the time of the legislature, which should have been devoted to important official duties, in cabals and caucusses to procure a member of their own body, and not the choice of the people, nominated as a candidate for the office of governor.

2d. They promoted and supported measures, without cause, to involve the legislature in a controversy with the executive, by which conduct much time was wasted, the expenses of government increased, and the dignity of the commonwealth committed.

3d. They indulged themselves in the use of unprovoked and illiberal language, reflecting upon the governor's conduct, which was highly disgraceful to the character of an enlightened legislative body.

4th. They supported measures in direct violation of the spirit and letter of the constitution:

By endeavoring to intimidate the Governor, so as to prevent his exercising his constitutional rights and powers:

By asserting that the governor had power to draw money out of the treasury, without an appropriation by law, and villifying him for not doing so, although the 22d section of the 1st article of the constitution declares that "no money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations, made by law:

By interfering with chartered rights, contrary to the 17th section of the declaration of rights, which declares that no *expost facto* law, nor any law impairing contracts shall be made:

By endeavoring to interfere with the rights of a religious society, contrary to the 3d section of the declaration of rights, which declares that no preference shall be given to any religious establishment or mode of worship:

By endeavoring to place the military over the civil authority, and to violate the liberty of conscience, contrary to the 3d and 22d sections of the declaration of rights, which declare that at all times and upon all occasions, the military shall be in strict subordination to the civil powers."

The Independent Republicans of Berks county feel themselves justified in declaring, that whether the majority in the last legislature were influenced by interest, passion, prejudice, party-spirit or ignorance, such conduct, if countenanced, must sooner or later destroy our excellent constitution, by interfering with religious establishments, and making the civil authority subordinate to that of a military. They therefore offer the following resolutions, for the consideration of their fellow-citizens at large:

Resolved, That the majority in the last legislature, have by their conduct, forfeited the confidence of their fellow citizens, and ought therefore not to re-elected.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that every freeman who values his rights, and wishes to support the constitution of the country, and preserve his civil and religious rights, should exert himself at the next election, to have those only of his fellow-citizens, brought forward for popular patronage, who are in favor of keeping the constitution inviolate.

Resolved, That every citizen in Pennsylvania, desirous of supporting our excellent constitution, should support the executive of the state in his constitutional rights, even if he differ with him in particular or general political principles.

Resolved, That the present chief magistrate of Pennsylvania deserves the thanks of his fellow-citizens, and their support for his firm and dignified conduct in the conflict forced upon him by the legislature, and for his talents and integrity in the discharge of his official duties.

Resolved, That we cordially disapprove of legislative interference in the nomination of a candidate for the office of governor, inasmuch as it is an usurpation of our rights without the shadow of authority, and fraught with dangerous consequences.

Resolved, That we approve of holding a general convention at Lewistown, on the third Thursday of May next, for the purpose of nominating a suitable candidate for the office of Governor, inasmuch as the time, as well as place, will entirely exclude legislative or executive interference.

Resolved, That the citizens of Berks county opposed to legislative caucuses, be invited to attend a general county meeting to be held at the court house in the borough of reading, on Saturday, the 12th of May next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing five delegates to represent the county, in the proposed general convention.

Resolved, That if any delegate declines serving, the vacancies may be supplied by the remaining delegates.

Resolved, That the following named persons constitute a committee of correspondence for the period of one year, and that they be empowered to call county meetings, and address their fellow citizens as often as they may deem expedient, viz: Jacob K. Boyer, Daniel Rose, George Wunder, Senr. Anthony Bickel, Michael Madeira, Mathias Roland, George Getz, William Witman, John Rightmyer.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretaries, and published in the Reading Eagle, the Berks and Schuylkill Journal, Weltbothe, Postbothe, Orwigsburg Freyheits Presse, and in all the papers in the state opposed to legislative nominations.

Daniel Rose, Chairman.

George Getz,
Valentine Wagner, } SECRETARIES.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1823.

For the Gazette.

The Wilderness, or Braddock's Times, a tale of the West.—New York, published by E. Bliss & E. White, 1823.

The eastern papers inform us, that the novel which bears the above title, and concerning which, public expectation has been much excited, has at length, made its appearance in New York. It has, we learn, met with the most unparalleled success—between seven and eight hundred copies having been disposed of in two days. Its arrival in this city is hourly looked for. We make the following extracts from a review of the work which appeared in The Minerva, a literary paper, published weekly in New York, and edited with distinguished ability:

"The merits of "The Wilderness" consist in the interest of the story, and the handsome development of its characters and to have succeeded in this is no small praise to the author. It is not our intention to give an abstract of the plot, nor a particular account of the different characters, and the ability with which they are portrayed, because we hope the work will receive the popularity it deserves with the reading community, and because readers generally do not like to have their curiosity damped by an epitome of the story, previous to perusing it. We shall merely notice a few of the leading characters, and leave the book to the good taste and good feeling of the public, with the best wishes for its success.

"The first volume, like all first volumes, is not very deep in interest. Perhaps the reader might feel a little discouraged with the first fifty pages, and think it would be a waste of time to travel on a road which does not seem very promising, but let him persevere, and if, on closing the book, he does not acknowledge that 'the chords of his heart have been touched with a masterly hand, and that his emotions have been powerfully excited, with all due deference we give it as our opinion, that the fault is not in the author, but in his own heart; for whoever is endowed with any portion of that fine poetical spirit which delights to dwell on high thoughts, daring actions, and magnanimous deeds, will find in the pages of "the Wilderness" much to admire and much to love. But more—those who are capable in themselves of ardent affection; those who can make a generous sacrifice of their own joy, their own expectations, and their own attachments, in order to promote the happiness of others, will here find congenial sentiments and actions.

The hero of the tale is one who has been the hero of the world, our own WASHINGTON. His achievements are still green and fresh in our memories; so may they be for ever! History and the tales of our revolutionary fathers, have taught us to admire, and to venerate him as

"The genius in council, the sword in the field;"

as the man whose whole heart was wrapped up in the love of his country, and whose whole energies were exerted for her welfare. We have been taught to venerate him as a cool and deliberate sage, whose every action was the result of calm reflection, not of impetuous impulse. Such he undoubtedly was, when at the head of our armies, and at the board of our councils. But such he was not in his early youth. There are still living some of his illustrious coadjutors, who knew the man, while we only know the *soldier* and the *sage*. They have told us, that the nature of Washington was ardent, and impetuous; that his heart was enthusiastic, and his feelings strong; and that the peculiar state of the times in which he lived, and the peculiar station he held amidst those trying scenes, taught him to be cool, reflecting and circumspect. Nature made him a Hannibal; circumstance a Fabius. Our author has painted his character in splendid, yet affecting colors. He has portrayed him as the possessor of all the great, and endearing qualities of man, with none of the defects or faults of human nature. There are, undoubtedly, many objections that might be made against this. Moralists may tell us that it is unnatural to represent a character wholly faultless. But what American will blame the man who has thus written of our dead hero."

Of Maria, the heroine of the tale, the reviewer thus speaks:

"She is a true heroine; not one of the sickly tribe of romance, whose sensibilities can only be excited by imaginary sorrows, and are callous to the woes of reality; nor is she one of the gay, giddy, and unfeeling butterflies of modern novels, who have neither real nor affected sentiment. She is one of those characters which we believe are far from being uncommon in her sex; devoted and unchanging in her affections, pure and exalted in her thoughts, and patient and enduring in her sorrows. Let fools laugh, as they will at feelings too exalted for their natures, and let them prate as much as they please about the vanity, the inconstancy, and the capriciousness of women; the truth is, that in all the finer sensibilities, nay more, in the nobler qualities of fortitude and firmness, they frequently leave us, boasted lords of creation, far behind. This flower of the forest does not "waste its sweetness on the desert air." A young and heroic stranger finds his way through the wilds, and wins the love of Maria."

"Our time and limits will not allow of our noticing the other characters of the work; generally they are well drawn and faithful to nature; nor does our inclination lead us to particularize the occasional faults in description which might be noticed. Considering the work as an entire edifice, and as we understand, the first essay of the writer in this field, it is framed with taste and judgment; and if, while surveying it, we once in a while find a little roughness in the putting together of the materials, we are amply compensated by the effect which the *toute ensemble* produces on our minds. It is a legitimate, and excellent novel, and we sincerely hope there may be enough good and correct taste in the public to encourage its author, and to induce him to continue the use of the pen, which he so ably manages. To us he appears to be a writer who understands the human heart, its variety of feeling, its impetuosity, its tenderness, and its magnanimity. He depicts the milder and the fiercer passions alike with a skilful hand; and we may be permitted to add, that the impression we derive from perusing his work, is that he is possessed not only of strength, but also of goodness of heart.

Princeton College.—The Reverend PHILIP LINDLEY, late the Vice President of Princeton College, has been unanimously elected the President of that institution, and the Reverend JAMES BLYTHE the Vice President.

CATHOLIC MEETING.

AT THE CITY OF LANCASTER,

A large and respectable meeting of the Democratic Republican citizens of the city and county of Lancaster, (professing the Catholic religion,) at the house of Mary Dubbins, on Thursday evening, the 10th April, 1823, Mr. Bernard M'Gonigle, was appointed Chairman and James Nugent, Secretary. The object of the meeting having been stated, it was resolved that George Duty, Peter M'Grath, Neal M'Conomy, James Nugent, and John Kelly, be a committee to report an address and resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The committee after some time, reported the following address and resolutions, viz:—

Called upon to express our sentiments on a subject of importance not only to those professing the Catholic religion, but to every society of professing christians, which holds the right of conscience as a sacred and holy privilege, guaranteed by the happy constitution under which we live, we deem it our duty to draw the attention of our brethren to the peculiar situation in which circumstances have placed us, to the causes in which they originated, to the means which we should adopt to prevent their recurrence.

Feeling the most profound veneration for that constitution, as the charter of our liberties, devised for the security of equal rights to all, it was with pain, not unmingled with fear for the result, that we beheld a studied effort made in the legislature of our state, to infringe rights the most sacred—to impair the obligation of contracts—and to render nugatory, or dissolve at will, the most solemn engagements.

Did we possess neither acquired nor natural rights in this state, it might be objected that our claim to participate in all the benefits of our political institutions was presumptuous:—But let it never be forgotten, that, whether natives of the soil, or emigrants from a foreign land, we, as a people, entered heart and hand, into the great contest for liberty, in which this country was engaged, and which ended in its emancipation from the tyrannical rule of a foreign power. In that contest, the professors of the Catholic religion, suffering under the cruel acts of British parliamentary oppression, ranged themselves with their brethren of all denominations in determined resistance, and triumphed with them.

From that glorious period to the present moment they have had no cause to complain. They rejoiced in the consummation of all for which they contended; and felt happy in having secured for themselves, in common with the great body of their fellow citizens of every persuasion, among other invaluable blessings, the inestimable liberty of conscience. To attempt the infringement of this right—an attempt which spread inquietude among us, and caused doubts and distrusts in our hearts—was reserved for the late Legislature of Pennsylvania.

The unfortunate schism which took place in the congregation of St. Mary's Church in Philadelphia, was the ground upon which this attempt was made—it was the specious pretext for the violation of a solemn compact, for the mutilation of the charter, supported upon the plea, that it was the desire of a majority of the pew holders in that sacred edifice, which, though solemnly dedicated, according to the rites of our church, to the holy religion of our Lord and Saviour, had become through an unhappy departure from strict discipline, a scene of contention and strife which all devout christians must deplore.

If we admit for a moment that a majority of the pew holders did actually petition for an alteration of the charter, it must be admitted at the same time, that the minority have their rights, and as long as a single individual, a party to the compact, withheld his consent to the proposed alteration; the infringement of a solitary tittle of the original, would have either destroyed the entire charter, or not affected it at all: because it would have been done in direct opposition to the supreme law of the land, set up as a barrier to secure the people against encroachments on the part of those to whom power might be delegated: But from the circumstances which have been made public, we are prepared to say, that the schism which divided and continues to divide our brethren of St. Mary's Church, is chargeable alone to the refusal of an individual to submit to the rules and regulations by which the Catholic church has been governed for ages, and unhappily for himself and the community in which he lives, his determined insubordination was countenanced by a number of individuals in direct opposition to the regulations of that religion which they acknowledge to profess, and at open variance with that charter which they wished to destroy.

It was upon the petition of this man and his adherents that the legislature was induced to attempt the passage of a law, depriving a large body of the members of that church of their right and property therein—trampling upon the fundamental principles of our religion—violating the constitution, our only safeguard against lawless power—by infringing—new-modelling—in fact destroying the charter under which that church was dedicated and held to the service of the Most High.

This bill, as unjust in principle as obnoxious in its provisions, was carried in the House of Representatives by a large majority. In the Senate its prominent supporters were Mr. Hill and Mr. Robert Smith, sustained by the private influence and the vote of Mr. Shulze. It was opposed by Mr. Duncan, William R. Smith, Mr. Coleman and others, and it is no more than justice to say that the members from Lancaster county, in both houses, used every exertion to prevent its passage. In the Senate the constitutional grounds taken, and the powerful reasonings of those opposed to the bill, fairly provided [illegible] Catholic community rights, for [illegible] from their [illegible] which upon [illegible] ing the Senate, and position that [illegible] fully commenced, and which nothing but the persevering spirit of the pious pastor under whose charge [illegible] brought the question, under the auspices of this Shulze before the Senate, and a bill of milder character than the first, but still tending to countenance a schism in our religious discipline—a division of the Catholic church—and directly impairing the charter of St. Mary's, was passed by a considerable majority. It was hurried through the lower house, and only wanted the signature of the Governor to become a law; and if that point had been obtained, it might have been truly said that the constitution was no longer the safeguard of the people. The decision of the Governor saved the Catholic community from the humiliation that had been prepared for it. The bill was returned to the Senate, in which it originated, without the signature of the Governor, accompanied by his reasons for its rejection, which reflect honor upon his head and heart.

Would that we could stop here and draw an eternal veil over what followed: But it may not be. It is necessary for the good of the cause in which we are embarked—it is necessary for our future safety and the protection of our religion from future violation, that the transaction should be spread abroad and the principal actors be known, that the power to do harm should not again be suffered to pass into their hands.

On the reception in the Senate of the reasons of the Governor for exercising his constitutional privilege of withholding his signature from a bill which he could not approve, couched in the mildest terms, some of the members expressed themselves with unbecoming warmth upon the Governor, and a resolution was offered by Mr. Barnard censuring him for exercising his unquestionable right, which was entered upon the journal of the House. On this occasion, Shulze, R. Smith, Hill &c. voted for the resolution. It was then attempted to pass the bill into a law, by the constitutional majority, on which the Yeas and Nays were as follows: Yeas—Shulze, R Smith, St. Clair, Winter, Alshouse, Barnard, Conyngham, Groves, Hill, Mann, Markley, M'Meens and Marks, Speaker, 13. Nays—Cadwallader, Coleman, Dewart, Duncan, Eichelberger, Eyster, Feger, Henderson, Herrington, Orr, Power, Robertson, W. R. Smith, Wurtz, 14.

Thus fellow citizens, we were saved from the effects of this portentous bill, which appeared to be only the commencement of more direct and dangerous innovations, calculated to stir up and hold out encouragement to the evil disposed among us, and finally to unsettle the foundation of our ancient religion. Yes, fellow citizens, we have been preserved from degradation, insult and wrong, from the scorn of the wicked and the contumely of the deriders of our faith, by a few determined and honorable respectors and defenders of the rights of their fellow citizens, and whose firmness and decision refused to sanction outrage and injustice. It is to those men and those alone we must ever feel grateful, who in the hour of our peril, breasted the gathering storm of oppression and quelled its force: But what shall we say of him who supported this bill—a bill calculated to pull down and level with the dust all we venerate—who supported it in every stage, and who, after attempting to do us the greatest wrong in his power to inflict, nay at the very moment his sacrilegious hand was extended to strip our altar of its brightest jewel, our independence, was soliciting our support for the office of Chief Magistrate of this State? What shall we say of him who in the weakness of his mind, the foolishness of his heart, or the wantonness of his power, attempted to invade the sanctuary of our God, and at the same time relied upon our votes to aid in elevating him to the highest post of honor and trust in the gift of the people? What shall we say of John Andrew Shulze? Shall we be the footstool of his ambition, that he may obtain strength and power to crush us? Shall we aid and assist to make him Governor of this commonwealth, that the rights of the Catholics may again be jeopardized—that the increase of his influence may be employed to our humiliation? Had he possessed the power of Governor during the late session of the legislature would his respect for the constitution have shielded us from danger? No! No! That profound respect which every truly religious man feels for the religious principles and opinions of others, cannot dwell in the breast of John Andrew Shulze.

Such, brethren and fellow citizens, is a hasty outline of the only transaction of a public nature worthy of note, in which we believe Mr. Shulze ever bore a conspicuous part. Such are the impressions which his conduct has made upon our minds, and such are his claims to our regard—and with such opinions of his principles, and such feelings towards him as his conduct towards us has excited, we solemnly declare, as well to our brethren of every denomination of professing christians, as to those joining with us in communion, that we cannot conscientiously vote for him for the office of Chief Magistrate at the ensuing election: But will in preference, give our suffrages to any honorable man of respectable talents, whose conduct through life entitles him to the confidence of his fellow-citizens. Therefore,

Resolved, That we view with indignation the late attempts made in the Legislature of Pennsylvania to impair the Charter of the Congregation of St. Mary's Church, as a direct interference with the rights of conscience of those professing the Roman Catholick faith, calculated to create invidious distinctions in religion, and to infringe the happy constitution under which we live.

Resolved, That the members of both houses of the Legislature, particularly those of the [illegible] who so firmly advocating the cause of [illegible] Catholic fellow citizens, acted "the great charter of our rights," from violation are entitled to the thanks and gratitude, not only of this meeting, but of Catholic brethren throughout the State.

Resolved, That the feeling manifested in our favor by our brethren of the city of Baltimore, in their spirited petition to both houses of our Legislature, viewed as a participation in our unprofessions and our sufferings, reflects upon them the highest honor, and adds one more bond, were one necessary to our brotherly union.

Resolved, That our thanks are due, and are hereby tendered, to the venerable Joseph Hiester, Governor of the State, who by his decision and firmness, in exercising his constitutional prerogative in rejecting the bill commonly called the Catholic bill, after it had been passed by a majority of both houses of the legislature, proves that his republicanism does not consist in mere professions, but is founded in respect for the rights of his fellow-citizens.

Resolved, That we will support no man for any office whatever, who has at any time, or upon any occasion, given evidence of his disregard for the provisions of the Supreme law of the land—the happy constitution of our state—which secures equal rights to all.

Resolved, That viewing the conduct of John Andrew Shulze, a busy advocate of the bill commonly called the Catholic bill, in the senate of the state as dangerous to our republican institutions, and derogatory to the character of a citizen of this Commonwealth, we deem him unworthy and unfit to fill any office of confidence or trust in the gift of the people, much less the highest office, that of Governor of this commonwealth.

Resolved, That for the reasons given we will use every means becoming men of honor and principle, and unite with citizens of every denomination, to oppose the elevation of John Andrew Shulze to the office of Governor of this state, and will support in preference, any man respectable for character and talents, deserving of public confidence.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, containing our views and sentiments at large, be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and immediately communicated to our Catholic brethren throughout the state.

Which Address and Resolutions were severally read, considered and unanimously adopted.

BERNARD M'GONIGLE, *Chairman.*
JAMES NUGENT, *Secretary.*

COM. PORTER'S SQUADRON.

Capt. Fowler, of the brig Jane, arrived at New York in 20 days from St. Thomas, states that the day before he sailed information reached St. Thomas that two of the schrs. of the squadron, in endeavoring to enter Porto Rico, were fired into by the fort, and Lieutenant Cocke who commanded one of the vessels was killed.

The Editor of the New-York Gazette says, we have a long letter from our correspondent at St. Thomas, dated the 11th ult. giving the particulars of the above mentioned occurrence. It appears that the Fox, of which Lieut. C. was the commander, was approaching the harbor at the time two other vessels [the Greyhound and Beagle] of the squadron were lying in port. The Governor informed Capt John Porter, of the Greyhound, that only two would be permitted to be in port at one time, but Capt. P. could not communicate with the approaching schooner in consequence of the heavy surf. When she had come within gun shot of the Moro Castle two guns with blank cartridges were fired at her, but as the Captain did not think them intended for him he stood on towards the harbor. A gun was then fired from the Moro which killed Lieut. Cocke. The schooner immediately came to anchor among the breakers, and Capt. C's body was carried on shore and buried with military honors. The three schooners then proceeded to join the squadron, and communicate with the Commodore, since which nothing has been heard at St. Thomas from them. Our correspondent informs that he received the above particulers from a gentleman who was an eye witness to the transaction; they may therefore be relied on as correct.

[The Governor was absent, when the above unfortunate occurrence took place. On his return he disavowed having authorized the conduct of the officer of the fort, and gave unequivocal proofs of the most sincere regret. The body of Lieut. Cocke was buried on shore with the honors of war.]

Foreign.

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HAVING this day by mutual consent dissolved their partnership; they hereby give notice to all persons having unsettled accounts with the firm of Jackson & Harvey, to call on Jesse Jackson, at any time after the first day of May, at the mouth of Redstone creek, who is duly authorized to settle the same.

Redstone Paper Mill, April 1, 1823.

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THE subscribers having formed a copartnership, for the purpose of carrying on the above business, in all its various branches, under the firm of

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SAMUEL SHARPLESS,
WILLIAM SHARPLESS,
JOB HARVEY.

Redstone Paper-Mill, April 1. [Ap. 18. 3t]

To my Creditors.

TAKE notice, that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Fayette County for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this State, and the said court have appointed the first Monday of June next to hear me and my creditors, at the court house in Uniontown, in said county, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

Herman H. C. Cammann.

Perryopolis, Fayette county, April 18.—4t

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Westmoreland county, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this commonwealth, and the said Court appointed the fourth Monday (26th day) of May next, for hearing me and my creditors, at the Court House, in the borough of Greensburgh; at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper.

Isaac Morgan.

April 11, 1823—3t.*

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1823.

For the Gazette.

The Wilderness, or Braddock's Times, a tale of the West.—New York, published by E. Bliss & E. White, 1823.

The eastern papers inform us, that the novel which bears the above title, and concerning which, public expectation has been much excited, has at length, made its appearance in New York It has, we learn, met with the most unexampled success—between seven and eight hundred copies having been disposed of in two days. Its arrival in this city is *hourly* looked for. We make the following extracts from a review of the work which appeared in The Minerva, a literary paper, published weekly in New York, and edited with distinguished ability:

"The merits of "The Wilderness" consist in the interest of the story, and the handsome development of its characters: and to have succeeded in this is no small praise to the author. It is not our intention to give an abstract of the plot, nor a particular account of the different characters, and the ability with which they are portrayed, because we hope the work will receive the popularity it deserves with the reading community, and because readers generally do not like to have their curiosity damped by an epitome of the story, previous to perusing it. We shall merely notice a few of the leading characters, and leave the book to the good taste and good feeling of the public, with the best wishes for its success.

"The first volume, like all first volumes, is not very deep in interest. Perhaps the reader might feel a little discouraged with the first fifty pages, and think it would be a waste of time to travel on a road which does not seem very promising, but let him persevere, and if, on closing the book, he does not acknowledge that the chords of his heart have been touched with a masterly hand, and that his emotions have been powerfully excited, with all due deference we give it as our opinion, that the fault is not in the author, but in his own heart; for whoever is endowed with any portion of that fine poetical spirit which delights to dwell on high thoughts, daring actions, and magnanimous deeds, will find in the pages of "the Wilderness" much to admire and much to love. But more—those who are capable in themselves of ardent affection; those who can make a generous sacrifice of their own joy, their own expectations, and their own attachments, in order to promote the happiness of others, will here find congenial sentiments and actions.

The hero of the tale is one who has been the hero of the world, our own Washington. His achievements are still green and fresh in our memories; so may they be for ever! History and the tales of our revolutionary fathers, have taught us to admire, and to venerate him as

"The genius in council, the sword in the field;"

as the man whose whole heart was wrapped up in the love of his country, and whose whole energies were exerted for her welfare. We have been taught to venerate him as a cool and deliberate sage, whose every action was the result of calm reflection, not of impetuous impulse. Such he undoubtedly was, when at the head of our armies, and at the board of our councils. But such he was not in his early youth. There are still living some of his illustrious coadjutors, who knew the *man*, while we only know the *soldier* and the *sage*. They have told us, that the nature of Washington was ardent, and impetuous; that his heart was enthusiastic, and his feelings strong; and that the peculiar state of the times in which he lived, and the peculiar station he held amidst those trying scenes, taught him to be cool, reflecting and circumspect Nature made him a Hannibal; circumstance a Fabius. Our author has painted his character in splendid, yet affecting colors. He has portrayed him as the possessor of all the great, and endearing qualities of man, with none of the defects or faults of human nature. There are, undoubtedly, many objections that might be made against this. Moralists may tell us that it is unnatural to represent a character wholly faultless. But what American will blame the man who has thus written of our dead hero."

Of Maria, the heroine of the tale, the reviewer thus speaks:

"She is a true heroine; not one of the sickly tribe of romance, whose sensibilities can only be excited by imaginary sorrows, and are callous to the woes of reality; nor is she one of the gay, giddy, and unfeeling butterflies of modern novels, who have neither real nor affected sentiment. She is one of those characters which we believe are far from being uncommon in her sex; devoted and unchanging in her affections, pure and exalted in her thoughts, and patient and enduring in her sorrows. Let fools laugh, as they will at feelings too exalted for their natures, and let them prate as much as they please about the vanity, the inconstancy, and the capriciousness of women; the truth is, that in all the finer sensibilities, nay more, in the nobler qualities of fortitude and firmness, they frequently leave us, boasted lords of creation, far behind. This flower of the forest does not "waste its sweetness on the desert air." A young and heroic stranger finds his way through the wilds, and wins the love of Maria."

"Our time and limits will not allow of our noticing the other characters of the work; generally they are well drawn and faithful to nature; nor does our inclination lead us to particularize the occasional faults in description which might be noticed. Considering the work as an entire edifice, and as we understand, the first essay of the writer in this field, it is framed with taste and judgment; and if, while surveying it, we once in a while find a little roughness in the putting together of the materials, we are amply compensated by the effect which the *toute ensemble* produces on our minds. It is a legitimate, and excellent novel, and we sincerely hope there may be enough good and correct taste in the public to encourage its author, and to induce him to continue the use of the pen, which he so ably manages. To us he appears to be a writer who understands the human heart, its variety of feeling, its impetuosity, its tenderness, and its magnanimity. He depicts the milder and the fiercer passions alike with a skilful hand; and we may be permitted to add, that the impression we derive from perusing his work, is that he is possessed not only of strength, but also of goodness of heart.

Princeton College—The Reverend Philip Lindsly, late the Vice President of Princeton College, has been unanimously elected the President of that institution, and he Reverend Jesse D. Tyler the Vice President.

CATHOLIC MEETING,

IN THE CITY OF LANCASTER.

At a large and respectable meeting of the Democratic Republican citizens of the city and county of Lancaster, (professing the Catholic religion,) at the house of Mary Calahan, on Thursday evening, the 10th April, 1823, Mr Bernard M'Gonigle, was appointed Chairman and *James Nugent*, Secretary. The object of the meeting having been stated, it was resolved that George Daly, Peter M'Grath, Neal M'Conomy, James Nugent, and John Kelly, be a committee to report an address and resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The committee after some time, reported the following address and resolutions, viz:—

Called upon to express our sentiments on a subject of importance not only to those professing the Catholic religion, but to every society of professing christians, which holds the right of conscience as a sacred and holy privilege, guaranteed by the happy constitution under which we live, we deem it our duty to draw the attention of our brethren to the peculiar situation in which circumstances have placed us, to the causes in which they originated, to the means which we should adopt to prevent their recurrence

Feeling the most profound veneration for that constitution, as the charter of our liberties, devised for the security of equal rights to all, it was with pain, not unmingled with fear for the result, that we beheld a studied effort made in the legislature of our state, to infringe rights the most sacred—to impair the obligation of contracts—and to render nugatory, or dissolve at will, the most solemn engagements

Did we possess neither acquired nor natural rights in this state, it might be objected that our claim to participate in all the benefits of our political institutions was presumptuous:—But let it never be forgotten, that, whether natives of the soil, or emigrants from a foreign land, we, as a people, entered heart and hand, into the great contest for liberty, in which this country was engaged, and which ended in its emancipation from the tyrannical rule of a foreign power. In that contest, the professors of the Catholic religion, suffering under the cruel acts of British parliamentary oppression, ranged themselves with their brethren of all denominations in determined resistance, and triumphed with them

From that glorious period to the present moment they have had no cause to complain. They rejoiced in the consummation of all for which they contended; and felt happy in having secured for themselves in common with the great body of their fellow citizens of every persuasion, among other invaluable blessings, the inestimable liberty of conscience. To attempt the infringement of this right—an attempt which, spread inquietude among us, and caused doubts and distrusts in our hearts—was reserved for the late Legislature of Pennsylvania.

The unfortunate schism which took place in the congregation of St. Mary's Church in Philadelphia, was the ground upon which this attempt was made—it was the specious pretext for the violation of a solemn compact, for the mutilation of the charter, supported upon the plea, that it was the desire of a majority of the pew holders in that sacred edifice, which, though solemnly dedicated, according to the rites of our church, to the holy religion of our Lord and Saviour, had become through an unhappy departure from strict discipline, a scene of contention and strife which all devout christians must deplore.

If we admit for a moment that a majority of the pew holders did actually petition for an alteration of the charter, it must be admitted at the same time, that the minority have their rights, and as long as a single individual, a party to the compact, withheld his consent to the proposed alteration; the infringement of a solitary tittle of the original, would have either destroyed the entire charter, or not affected it at all: because it would have been done in direct opposition to the supreme law of the land, set up as a barrier to secure the people against encroachments on the part of those to whom power might be delegated: But from the circumstances which have been made public, we are prepared to say, that the schism which divided and continues to divide our brethren of St. Mary's Church, is chargeable alone to the refusal of an individual to submit to the rules and regulations by which the Catholic church has been governed for ages, and unhappily for himself and the community in which he lives, his determined insubordination was countenanced by a number of individuals in direct opposition to the regulations of that religion which they acknowledge to profess, and at open variance with that charter which they wished to destroy.

It was upon the petition of this man and his adherents that the legislature was induced to attempt the passage of a law, depriving a large body of the members of that church of their right and property therein—trampling upon the fundamental principles of our religion—violating the constitution, our only safeguard against lawless power—by infringing—new-modelling—in fact destroying the charter under which that church was dedicated and held to the service of the Most High.

This bill, as unjust in principle as obnoxious in its provisions, was carried in the House of Representatives by a large majority. In the Senate its prominent supporters were Mr. Hill and Mr. Robert Smith, sustained by the private influence and the vote of Mr. Shulze It was opposed by Mr. Duncan, William R Smith, Mr. Coleman and others, and it is no more than justice to say that the members from Lancaster county, in both houses, used every exertion to prevent its passage. In the Senate the constitutional grounds taken, and the powerful reasonings of those opposed to the bill, finally prevailed, and the Catholic community were, for the moment, relieved from their apprehensions. But that spirit which delights in mischief, intent upon widening the breach, evil passions had too successfully commenced, and which nothing but the persuasive voice of the pious peace maker could close, again brought the question, under the auspices of Mr. Shulze before the Senate, and a bill of milder character than the first, but still tending to countenance a relaxation in our religious discipline—a division of the Catholic church—and directly impairing the charter of St. Mary's, was passed by a considerable majority. It was hurried through the lower house, and only wanted the signature of the Governor to become a law; and if that point had been obtained, it might have been truly said that the constitution was no longer the safeguard of the people. The decision of the Governor saved the Catholic community from the humiliation that had been prepared for it. The bill was returned to the Senate, in which it originated, without the signature of the Governor, accompanied by his reasons for its rejection, which reflect honor upon his head and heart.

Would that we could stop here and draw an eternal veil over what followed: But it may not be. It is necessary for the good of the cause in which we are embarked—it is necessary for our future safety and the protection of our religion from future violation, that the transaction should be spread abroad and the principal actors be known, that the power to do harm should not again be suffered to pass into their hands.

On the reception in the Senate of the reasons of the Governor for exercising his constitutional privilege of withholding his signature from a bill which he could not approve, couched in the mildest terms, some of the members expressed themselves with unbecoming warmth upon the Governor, and a resolution was offered by Mr. Barnard censuring him for exercising his unquestionable right, which was entered upon the journal of the House. On this occasion, Shulze, R. Smith, Hill &c. voted for the resolution. It was then attempted to pass the bill into a law, by the constitutional majority, on which the Yeas and Nays were as follows: Yeas—Shulze, R Smith, St. Clair, Winter, Alshouse, Barnard, Conyngham, Groves, Hill, Mann, Markley, M'Meens and Marks, Speaker, 13. Nays—Cadwallader, Coleman, Dewart, Duncan, Eichelberger, Eyster, Feger, Henderson, Herrington, Orr, Power, Robertson, W R. Smith, Wurtz, 14.

Thus fellow citizens, we were saved from the effects of this portentous bill, which appeared to be only the commencement of more direct and dangerous innovations, calculated to stir up and hold out encouragement to the evil disposed among us, and finally to unsettle the foundation of our ancient religion. Yes, fellow citizens, we have been preserved from degradation, insult and wrong, from the scorn of the wicked and the contumely of the deriders of our faith, by a few determined and honorable respectors and defenders of the rights of their fellow citizens, and whose firmness and decision refused to sanction outrage and injustice. It is to those men and those alone we must ever feel grateful, who in the hour of our peril, breasted the gathering storm of oppression and quelled its force: But what shall we say of him who supported this bill—a bill calculated to pull down and level with the dust all we venerate—who supported it in every stage, and who, after attempting to do us the greatest wrong in his power to inflict, nay at the very moment his sacrilegious hand was extended to strip our altar of its brightest jewel, our independence, was soliciting our support for the office of Chief Magistrate of this State? What shall we say of him who in the weakness of his mind, the foolishness of his heart, or the wantonness of his power, attempted to invade the sanctuary of our God, and at the same time relied upon our votes to aid in elevating him to the highest post of honor and trust in the gift of the people? What shall we say of John Andrew Shulze? Shall we be the footstool of his ambition, that he may obtain strength and power to crush us? Shall we aid and assist to make him Governor of this commonwealth, that the rights of the Catholics may again be jeopardized—that the increase of his influence may be employed to our humiliation? Had he possessed the power of Governor during the late session of the legislature would his respect for the constitution have shielded us from danger? No! No! That profound respect which every truly religious man feels for the religious principles and opinions of others, cannot dwell in the breast of John Andrew Shulze.

Such, brethren and fellow citizens, is a hasty outline of the only transaction of a public nature worthy of note, in which we believe Mr. Shulze ever bore a conspicuous part. Such are the impressions which his conduct has made upon our minds, and such are his claims to our regard—and with such opinions of his principles, and such feelings towards him as his conduct towards us has excited, we solemnly declare, as well to our brethren of every denomination of professing christians, as to those joining with us in communion, that we cannot conscientiously vote for him for the office of Chief Magistrate at the ensuing election: But will in preference, give our suffrages to any honorable man of respectable talents, whose conduct through life entitles him to the confidence of his fellow-citizens. Therefore,

Resolved, That we view with indignation the late attempts made in the Legislature of Pennsylvania to impair the Charter of the Congregation of St. Mary's Church, as a direct interference with the rights of conscience of those professing the Roman Catholick faith, calculated to create invidious distinctions in religion, and to infringe the happy constitution under which we live.

Resolved, That the members of both houses of the Legislature, particularly those of the Senate, who, in firmly advocating the cause of their Catholic fellow-citizens, saved "the great charter of our rights," from violation are entitled to the thanks and gratitude not only of this meeting, but of Catholic brethren throughout the State.

Resolved, That the feeling manifested in our favor by our brethren of the city of Baltimore, in their spirited petition to both houses of our Legislature, viewed as a participation in our apprehensions and our sufferings, reflects upon them the highest honor, and adds one more bond, were one necessary to our brotherly union.

Resolved That our thanks are due, and are hereby tendered, to the venerable Joseph Hiester, Governor of the State, who by his decision and firmness, in exercising his constitutional prerogative in rejecting the bill commonly called the Catholic bill, after it had been passed by a majority of both houses of the legislature, proves that his republicanism does not consist in mere professions, but is founded in respect for the rights of his fellow-citizens.

Resolved, That we will support no man for any office whatever, who has at any time or upon any occasion, given evidence of his disregard for the provisions of the Supreme law of the land—the happy constitutition of our state—which secures equal rights to all.

Resolved, That viewing the conduct of John Andrew Shulze, a busy advocate of the bill commonly called the Catholic bill, in the senate of the state as dangerous to our republican institutions, and derogatory to the character of a citizen of this Commonwealth, we deem him unworthy and unfit to fill any office of confidence or trust in the gift of the people, much less the highest office, that of Governor of this commonwealth.

Resolved, That for the reasons given we will use every means becoming men of honor and principle, and unite with citizens of every denomination, to oppose the elevation of John Andrew Shulze to the office of Governor of this state, and will support in preference, any man respectable for character and talents, deserving of public confidence.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, containing our views and sentiments at large, be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and immediately communicated to our Catholic brethren throughout the state.

Which Address and Resolutions were severally read, considered and unanimously adopted.

BERNARD M'GONIGLE, *Chairman.*
JAMES NUGENT, *Secretary.*

COM. PORTER'S SQUADRON.

Capt. Fowler, of the brig Jane, arrived at New York in 20 days from St. Thomas, states that the day before he sailed information reached St. Thomas that two of the schrs. of the squadron, in endeavoring to enter Porto Rico, were fired into by the fort, and Lieutenant Cocke who commanded one of the vessels was killed.

The Editor of the New-York Gazette says, we have a long letter from our correspondent at St. Thomas, dated the 11th ult. giving the particulars of the above mentioned occurrence. It appears that the Fox, of which Lieut. C. was the commander, was approaching the harbor at the time two other vessels [the Greyhound and Beagle] of the squadron were lying in port. The Governor informed Capt John Porter, of the Greyhound, that only two would be permitted to be in port at one time, but Capt. P. could not communicate with the approaching schooner in consequence of the heavy surf. When she had come within gun shot of the Moro Castle two guns with blank cartridges were fired at her, but as the Captain did not think them intended for him he stood on towards the harbor. A gun was then fired from the Moro which killed Lieut. Cocke. The schooner immediately came to anchor among the breakers, and Capt. C's body was carried on shore and buried with military honors. The three schooners then proceeded to join the squadron, and communicate with the Commodore, since which nothing has been heard at St. Thomas from them. Our correspondent informs that he received the above particulers from a gentleman who was an eye witness to the transaction; they may therefore be relied on as correct.

[The Governor was absent, when the above unfortunate occurrence took place. On his return he disavowed having authorized the conduct of the officer of the fort, and gave unequivocal proofs of the most sincere regret. The body of Lieut. Cocke was buried on shore with the honors of war.]

Foreign.

There have been two or three arrivals from European ports since those noticed last week. No decisive movement however had been made by the warlike parties. "Note of preparation" was busily kept up by both sides—The expulsion of M Manuel from the French chamber of deputies, which was under debate at the former dates, was carried in the affirmative. The next day Manuel appeared in his place in the chamber A colonel with a platoon of National Guards was sent to take him out. Much excitement took place—Manuel refusing to go, and declaring that he would yield to force only. The officer directed the guard to seize him, but the sergeant and his men refused to comply and withdrew, at which Manuel's friends cried out bravo! bravo! The colonel then brought in a strong detachment of gendarmerie, who seized Manuel and took him out of the chamber. All the members on the same side of the house, except one, then vacated their seats, and on the following day sent in a spirited protest denouncing the act of the chamber as "hostile to the principles of representative government and the integrity of the charter, and subversive of all social order and justice." It concludes by stating that the signers are "*convinced that this first step is but the prelude to the system which conducts France to an unjust war abroad, in order to consummate the counter revolution at home, and to invite the foreign occupation of our territory.*'

Every part of the proceedings in the house was conducted with the noise, tumult and disorder of a mob; and the excitement out of doors was not less violent. Tumultuous crowds of people were seen in all parts of the city, crying "Long live Manuel," "Liberty forever." &c.

From the N. York Commercial Advertiser.

Greece.—The private correspondence from Greece, gives the details of a severe contest between the Patriots and the Turks, in the end of December, in which the former were triumphant.—The Ottomans made the attack on the fort of Missolungi, and their impetuosity and obstinacy were such that they succeeded in gaining the outworks, when the Greeks, with swords and fire arms, repulsed them with great slaughter.—The battle lasted three hours, during all which time nothing was heard but the report of cannon and musquetry reverberating from both parties. So great was the slaughter, and the resistance made by the Greeks on the assailants, that the latter were compelled to turn their backs and retreat The Turks killed exceeded 500. On the part of the victors, three only were killed; and the result was the securing from the invasion of the Turks of Albania not only the east and western parts of Greece, but likewise the Peloponnesus.

From Canton.—We learn from a gentleman passenger in the Asia, that the number of buildings destroyed by the fire, was, according to the estimate of the Chinese, between fourteen and fifteen thousand. The East India Company's loss was immense, but that of the American was not thought to exceed $150,000 When the Asia left Canton, preparations were making to rebuild the Factories; business was fl urishing, and China street had begun to resume its former appearance. We further learn that the East India Company's ship Regent, was wrecked near Manilla on the 1st of November—vessel and cargo lost, together with the 3d officer and about 40 men. The cargo was valued at about one million sterling.—*R. I. American.*

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Slippers,

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Pittsburgh, March 14—6tf

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ENGRAVER & PORTRAIT PAINTER,

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For terms apply to him in Ross street, at the end of Third street, where specimens may be seen.
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Apply to N. HOLMES, Market-Street.
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Dissolution of Partnership.

Jesse Jackson & Job Harvey,

HAVING this day by mutual consent dissolved their partnership; they hereby give notice to all persons having unsettled accounts with the firm of Jackson & Harvey, to call on Jesse Jackson, at any time after the first day of May, at the mouth of Redstone creek, who is duly authorized to settle the same.

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THE subscribers having formed a copartnership, for the purpose of carrying on the above business, in all its various branches, under the firm of

Sharpless' & Co.

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they are prepared to execute all orders in their line on liberal terms, for *Rags or Cash*. They pledge themselves that no exertion shall be wanting on their part to give general satisfaction to their customers. They will give *Three Dollars per hundred in CASH, for clean Linen and Cotton RAGS.*

SAMUEL SHARPLESS,
WILLIAM SHARPLESS,
JOB HARVEY.

Redstone Paper-Mill, April 1. [Ap 18. 3t]

To my Creditors.

TAKE *notice, that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Fayette County for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this State, and the said court have appointed the first Monday of June next to hear me and my creditors, at the court house in Uniontown, in said county, when and where you may attend if you think proper.*

Herman H. C. Cammann.

Perryopolis, Fayette county, April 18.—4t

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Westmoreland county, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this commonwealth, and the said Court appointed the fourth Monday (26th day) of May next, for hearing me and my creditors, at the Court House, in the borough of Greensburgh; at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper.

Isaac Morgan.

April 11, 1823—3t.*

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1823.

The Independent Republicans of several eastern and middle counties of the state, have called meetings to appoint delegates to the Lewistown Convention.

The election in Massachusetts has resulted in the choice of *Dr Eustis*, the democratic candidate for **Governor.**

Henry Clay has been recommended for the Presidency by a meeting of the Louisiana Legislature.

Henry Younkin, post-master, of Uniontown, Muskingum co. O. is imprisoned on suspicion of robbing the mail. He has confessed robberies to the amount of 660 dollars.

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COMMUNICATED

A PELICAN was wounded and taken in the Allegheny River, at this place, on Tuesday last, by Mr. Sheldon He shot at it from the Bridge, broke one of its wings, and took it in the river below the Point. This immense bird measures from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail 5 feet 11 inches, from tip to tip of the wings, 8 feet, in length of body 1 foot 7 inches—neck 1 foot 6 inches long, head and bill 1 foot 8½ inches, mouth 1 foot 6 inches, round the body 3 feet. The pouch under its mandible would contain 3 quarts. The bird is very poor, and not supposed to weigh 16 pounds.

A writer in the last Mercer Press, accuses Dr. Esquiroltus Comitt with having acted as a delegate in the late celebrated Harrisburgh Convention, "without having been sent." The writer states, that there was no meeting held by the democrats, to send a delegate to that convention; and calls upon the Dr. "in the name of offended democratic principles, to answer the question, what right he had to act as such?" So we go.—Perhaps if a few facts more were known, the people would learn, that many of these *delegates* took the business into hand without the *proper authority*.—*Greensb. Gazette.*

We have just been informed that a man named *James Wallace*, formerly of this county was, killed by fighting some time last week, at the Conemaugh Salt Works. A quarrel arose between him and another man, and they went to fighting, when the deceased received a kick from his adagonist on his side, of which he died in a short time afterwards.—*Butler Centinel.*

Richmond, Va. April 15.—We understand that yesterday two negroes, Boatmen on the river, were fighting on its banks—and that, in the rencontre, they fell over a precipice of about 20 feet. One of them, belonging to Mr. Branch, of Chesterfield, had his neck broken by the fall, and died immediately. The Coroner's Inquest found a verdict of death by accidental homicide. The other negro was arrested, (very much hurt by the fall himself)—but we presume he will be discharged from further criminal prosecution, by virtue of the above verdict.

We learn from the Providence Patriot that he has from a reliable source the following account of Capt. Tyler, relative to the evacuation of the province of St. Augustine by Spain. "Previously to the United States, the original inhabitants of the application of the Congress of that Province for the purpose has been actually communicated to the Department of State!—*N. Y. Amer.*

Baptiste Irvine, escaped from prison at Curracoa on the 25th ult. by hooking one of the bars and letting himself down by a cord from the window two stories high. A reward of 200 pieces of eight was offered by the government, and in less than two hours the unfortunate man was found secreted in the house of Mr. Meride, the agent of Colombia.—Information was lodged against Mr. I. by a Spaniard, or in less than two hours more he would have been safe: he was led to prison more dead than alive.—"I saw him," says a correspondent of the National Advocate, immediately after he was surprised by the guard; he looked wild and pale; my heart really bleed for him, he drew a tear of pity from every beholder."

Mr. Irvine was aided in his attempt to escape by M. Ricardo, Esq. Attorney General and Sworn Interpreter to the King of Holland.

Philadelphia Gaz.

PORTER'S SQUADRON.

A letter from an officer on board the United States' ship Peacock, commodore Porter, dated at Matanzas, March 28, states that the squadron was divided into four parts, two of which were sent down the south sides of St. Domingo and Cuba, and two on the North sides, to scour the coast, and rendezvous at Thompson's Island "The Peacock and two schooners formed one division, and left no hole or corner unsearched, but thus far without success. For a week past and more, all the boats and most of the crew of the Peacock have been engaged with the two schooners in examining the keys and coast for about three hundred miles to the windward of this place, and joined the Peacock the day after her arrival at Matanzas." "The most horrid attrocities committed by the pirates have come to our ears: *whole ships' crews have been indiscriminately murdered.* A Dutch vessel was, a few days before our arrival, burnt in a bay to the windward of this, with all her crew. Several vessels had been taken by them, *but not a soul is left to tell their fate.*" The piratical vessels disarm and disperse as soon as they know of the approach of any of the American squadron. The Spanish governor of the Island, before the squadron arrived, had given orders forbidding its entrance into any of the ports.—*Frank. Gaz.*

Baltimore, April 17.

Capture of a British Gun Brig by Pirates.—We learn from Captain Hamilton who arrived here this day in the schooner Gallega in 11 days from Havanna, that a few days previous to his sailing a British brig of war fell in with a piratical top-sail schooner off Cape Antonio, of six guns and one hundred and twenty men. Upon coming alongside, the crew of the schooner boarded the brig, armed with knives, &c and took possession of her, after killing eleven men and driving the whole of the British crew below A British frigate soon after came up and gave chase to the brig and recaptured her—the pirates having in the mean time returned to their own vessel, and finally made their escape.

Accounts had been received at Havanna that an action had taken place near Cape Antonio between the boats of a British sloop of war and a piratical schr of six guns and sixty men, supposed to be the schr. *Gata.* After a few minutes the pirate blew up—and when the smoke dispersed about twenty-five men were seen swimming in the water, to whom the boats gave no quarter.

Still later from France.

New York, April 17.—By the arrival last evening of the fast sailing ship Cadmus, in 33 days from Havre, we have received our regular files of Paris papers to the 13th of March inclusive These papers continue the accounts of preparations for immediate hostilities, and furnish a few additional particulars of general interest in the existing state of European affairs. No doubt existed that war must ensue, and the period for opening the campaign was variously stated, from the 1st to the 12th of April.

The accounts from Spain are to the 5th of March, at which date the King had finally signed a decree, confirming the authority to the Ministry whom he had twice displaced and restored, and issued a proclamation announcing that war was definitely resolved on, and that the Spanish Government was about to adopt the most efficient means to repel every aggression on its rights Another decree also orders the transfer of the seat of government to Badajoz, whither the King was also to repair. Badajoz is a strongly fortified military station, on the frontier of Portugal, and from its position forms a strong central point for the direction of the military operations that may be extended through the different provinces of Spain The English minister had signified to the Spanish government that he had been ordered by his Court to follow the person of the King. The ordinary session of the Spanish Cortes was opened on the first of March Owing to indisposition caused as is stated by the agitation of the previous days the King was unable to attend in person, but transmitted his speech thro' the Minister of the Interior. It is of course but the language of his ministry, and echoes the opinions and feeling of the nation. The royalist forces, or the squadrons of the faith, appear to have retired within the French frontier, where efforts were making to organize them prior to the opening of the campaign

SPEECH OF THE SPANISH KING.

"Deputies—The extraordinary circumstances under which the session of the legislative body is opened affords a wide field for the patriotism of the representatives of the Spanish people, and will cause them to be celebrated on the records of the nation.

"Spain, at this moment the object of general attention, is about to solve the great problems which now occupies the attention of monarchs and the people.—In it are found united the hopes, the fears, the interest of humanity, the captices of ambition and pride.

"The continental powers of the Holy Alliance have already declared, that the political constitution of the monarchy, which was restored by the heroism and loyalty of the brave army of the ISLE, is opposed to the principles of the monarchical institutions of those powers, and have given a solemn manifestation to the world that her fundamental laws cannot be discussed by discipline to her, but by herself.

"This clear and luminous principle can only be attacked by capitulations supported by the forces of arms, and those who have recourse to such means in the 19th century, give the most complete proof of the injustice of their cause. The most Christian King has said that 100,000 Frenchmen were about coming to regulate the internal affairs of Spain, and correct the vices of her institutions How long is it since the power of reforming laws has been vested in the military? In what code is it written that military invasions are the precursors of the happiness of the people.

"It would be a disgrace to common sense to refute such antisocial errors, and is not befitting the Constitutional King of Spain to make an apology for the national cause, to the end that it may be defended against those who cover themselves with the mantle of the most detestable hypocrisy, to trample under foot every sentiment of virtue.

"I hope that the energy and perseverance of the Cortes will be the best reply to the speech of his Most Christian Majesty; I hope, that firm in their principles, they will continue to follow the path of their duty, and that they will ever be the Cortes of the 9th and 11th of January, worthy in every respect of the nation that has confided her destinies to them; I hope, in fine, that reason and justice will not be less powerful than the genius of oppression and slavery. A nation which compounds with enemies whose bad faith is already well known to her, is a nation already subjugated; to accept of laws which she intends imposing by force of arms, is the greatest ignominy.

"If war be an evil without remedy, the nation is magnanimous and will contend a second time for her independence and rights. The path of glory is already known to her, and the sacrifices it will exact will be easy for her. Energy and patriotism offer a thousand resources, which in the hands of Spaniards, will always produce the happiest results.

"For my part. I renew the offer to the National Congress to co-operate by every effort in realising the hopes of the friends of liberal institutions, by employing all the means which the laws allow me, in repelling force by force.

"The removal of my person and the Cortes to a place less exposed to the influence of military operations may baffle the plans of the enemy, and prevent the suspension of the acts of government, which should be known in every part of the Kingdom.

"The army which has rendered so many services in the national cause, is organised conformably to the recent decrees of the Cortes. The victories obtained over the factions are presages of the still more important successes which will be obtained over our foreign enemies.

"The best feeling reigns generally in the provinces. The evils that many have suffered from those whom they call the defenders of religion, have dissipated the illusions of the ignorant, and convinced them that the constitution is the true and only path they should follow.

"The changes that have taken place in our diplomatic relations, have not damped the courage of the nation. The timid, who never count on their strength, and the evil disposed, who seek to profit by their weakness, can never alter the sentiments of a nation alive to her honor, and which is not in the habit of acting with injustice.

"In general, the different branches of the public administration present a favorable aspect The Cortes will continue, with the accustomed zeal, the important labors that they have commenced, and the national prosperity in which all the laws are concerned will consolidate the constitutional system, defended by energy and valor."

(Signed) FERDINAND.

Small Pox.—The Moscow, (N. Y.) Gazette, says, that the Small Pox prevails to an alarming extent in Nunda, Allegheny county One death had taken place, and many lay dangerously ill.—The disease was some weeks since, brought from Canada into Saratoga county, and has spread into various parts of the state.

The James River Steam Boat Company announce in the papers, that they will henceforth carry passengers *free of fare*, on such days as the Steam Boat Potomac runs in James River.

Modest Merit.—"There is a thorough and settled belief (says Cobbet in his Weekly Register 22d Feb.) in almost the whole nation, that *I understand its affairs, and that I know how to put an end to its calamities, better than any other man living.*"

From the Bridgetown Whig.

MILLET.—A gentleman in Deerfield raised during the last season on two acres of ground sowed with Millet FIVE TONS of crop. The ground was sowed half a bushel to the acre, on the 24th May, and reaped in the second week of August. Millet is a valuable grain for either man or beast, but it is said to be peculiarly so for the latter.—When the grain and straw are permitted to ripen, they are much better for horses or horned cattle than when cut green, and in this state they prefer it to timothy or herd grass. Millet when cut green, does not make good fodder—and the reason why it is so apt to fail in producing a good crop is oftener owing to the badness of the seed than to the soil, as almost all soils agree with it It is too frequently cut before ripe to preserve it on account of its readiness to shed the grain. Those who purchase it will easily discover the good by its weight, as each bushel of good seed should weigh 45 lbs. or upwards. Farmers who have stock and but little hay or clover, should be careful to raise Millet The ground on which it is sown should be ploughed twice, and harrowed very fine and level.

Port of Pittsburgh.

ARRIVED.

April 18. Steam Boat *Pittsburgh & St. Louis Packet*, 100 tons, Scott, master, St. Louis, freight and passengers. [The Packet performed her voyage as follows: From port to port 14 days, —336 hours. Deduct detention at intermediate ports, and for repairs 98 hours, 238 sailing hours. The Packet crossed the falls of Ohio in 20½ minutes.]

19th. Steam Boat Superior, 80 tons, Woods, master, Louisville, freight and passengers.

—. Steam Boat *Congress*, 114 tons, Mark owner and master, from Louisville, freight and passengers.

23. Steam Boat *Pennsylvania*, Harts & Co. owners, Halbert, master, with freight and passengers, in the short passage of 10 days and 10 hours from Nashville. She performed the voyage from this port to Nashville and back in 21 days and 5 hours—but, including wooding as running time, was only 12 days and 18 hours actually under way, viz:—from Pittsburgh to Nashville 4 days and 22 hours—from Nashville to Pittsburgh 7 days and 20 hours. On her voyage up she crossed the falls in 20 minutes, and between Louisville and this place passed the Steam Boats Robert Thompson, Velocipede and Rufus Putnam.

24. Steam Boat *Rufus Putnam*, 40 tons, Green, from Cincinnati, freight and passengers.

DEPARTED.

April 20. A Flat Boat, 30 tons, Star, master, Louisville freight.

21. Steam Boat *Congress*, Mark, for Louisville, freight and passengers.

—. Steam Boat *General Neville*, Young, master, Louisville, freight and passengers.

23. Steam Boat *Superior*, 40 tons, Woods, for Louisville, freight and passengers.

WILLIAM STAUNTON, Jr.

ORGANIST OF TRINITY CHURCH

RESPECTFULLY informs the lovers of MUSIC, in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has commenced a course of instructions in the science of

Thorough Bass,

or the Principles of MUSICAL COMPOSITION, according to the works of the most eminent European masters. among whom may be named Corfe, Calcott, Shield, Liston, Kiruberger, Marpurg, Burney, Kollman, &c. &c.

W. S. having studied the above Science, for several years, in Europe and America, intends to devote nearly the whole of his time to the instruction of such persons as may favor him with their attention.

W S. also intends to give instructions on the ORGAN and PIANO FORTE, on the most approved principles.

Applications made to J. D. Davis or N. Richardson, will meet with punctual attendance.

Pittsburgh, April 25, 1823. 3t.

JOHN ROBINSON'S New Glass House,

SCOTCH HILL, PITTSBURGH.

ALL KINDS OF

FLINT GLASS, for sale,

At very REDUCED PRICES, much below any heretofore sold in the United States, and equal to any imported.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Candlesticks, Lamps, Cut Oval Fruit Dishes, &c. &c.

Merchants and others, judges in this article, will find it their interest to call, where they will meet with liberal terms and good work.

N. B Philosophical, Chemical & Electrical Apparatus,

Of every description, made to order.

☞ A GOOD GLASS CUTTER, will meet with immediate employ and liberal wages.

Pittsburgh, April 25—3t.

A Proclamation.

THE Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania, to the juries, parties, witnesses, suitors, and all others concerned, in either civil or criminal cases, for trial, at the May term, of the United States' Court for the said district.

WHEREAS,

In consequence of the sickness of the JUDGE of the said District, the said May term, of the said Court, will be ADJOURNED from the first Monday of May to the

First Monday of June next.

You, the said jurors, parties, suitors and witnesses, are HEREBY NOTIFIED not to attend the said court, on the first Monday of May next, and are HEREBY REQUIRED to attend, on the said first Monday of June next.

By order of the Judge of the said District.

Hugh Davis,

Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Marshal's Office, Pittsburgh, April 25, 1823.

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied by petition to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Warren, for the benefit of the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and that the said Judges have appointed the first Tuesday of June next, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court-House, in the town of Warren, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper, to show cause why I should not be discharged.

Levi Leonard.

Warren, March 4, [Ap. 25.] 1823—3t

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Westmoreland County, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and the said court have appointed the fourth Monday of May next, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court-House, in Greensburgh, in said county, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

Thomas Squibb.

Conemaugh Saltworks, April 16 [25]

Independent Blues.

THE Members of the "Independent Blues" are hereby notified that an Election will be held at the house of Col. John Ramsay, on Thursday, the 3d day of May next, between the hours of 10 in the forenoon and 6 in the afternoon, for the election of one Captain to command said company, in the room of Wm. Savory, resigned.

N. Patterson,

Brigade Inspector.

April 26—1 da

Battalion Orders.

THE Enrolled Militia belonging to the 61st Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, will meet in Battalions, as follows, to wit: The First Battalion will meet at the House of *John Walker*, in Elizabeth Town, on *Wednesday, the 14th of May next*; and the Second Battalion will meet at the house of *John M'Rea*, in Wilkins Township, on *Thursday*, the 15th of May next. Parade to begin at ten o'clock, A M.

Officers appointed to hear appeals for the first Battalion, Captains *Elrod, Scott*, and Lieutenant *Yonkirk*,—to meet at the house of John Walker, in Elizabeth Town, on the second Monday of June next: and for the second Battalion, Captains *Stewart, Carothers*, and Lieutenant *M'Clintock*, —to meet at the house of Thomas Chalfant, on the same day.

By order of Col. Sill.

Fauntley Muse, *Adj't.*

61st Regiment Pennsylvania Militia.

April 25, 1823—3t*

A One hundred dollar Note,

SUPPOSED to have been stolen, was taken from a black man calling himself Isaac Moor. Any person having lost said note, can get it again on proving the same, and paying the costs, by applying to me at the Toll-House of the Monongahela Bridge

W. H. Hart, gate-keeper.

Pittsburgh, April 25. 3t.

MR. R. SMITH makes known to the Ladies and Gentlemen of the City of Pittsburgh that he will deliver Recitations this evening, 25th April, at eight o'clock precisely, at Mr. Holmes' Dancing Hall. The Songs of Emit's Grave—Sailor Jack's Dash at Old England—The visit of Love. They are originals, and have never been sung before on any stage or performance.

☞ Mr. Holmes' Dancing Hall is in Second street, three doors from Wood street, back of Mr. L. Peterson's tin factory Entrance in at a Gate. Admittance 25 cents, children half price.

April 25—1.

AN ACT

For the recovery of fines assessed upon citizens of this state for the non-performance of military duty during the late war with Great Britain, and for other purposes.

WHEREAS it is enacted in and by an Act of Congress, passed the fourth day of May, eighteen hundred and twenty-two, that all the right which the United States have to the fines assessed upon the citizens of the state of Pennsylvania for the non-performance of militia duty during the late war with Great Britain, shall be and the same is hereby vested in the said state, to be recovered by the same under such regulations, provisions and restrictions, as shall be prescribed by the legislature thereof. And whereas the legislature of this state has accepted of the provisions of the said Act of Congress upon the terms and conditions mentioned in the fourth section thereof.

THEREFORE,

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Auditor General be and he is hereby authorized and required, to take legal measures to recover all moneys in the hands of those who now are, or heretofore have been, Marshals or Deputy Marshals, or which may be in the hands of their legal representatives which may have been collected from the fines aforesaid, after deducting the expenses of assessing and collecting the same, and also to settle and adjust the accounts of the said Marshals and Deputy Marshals, for moneys by them collected as aforesaid, under the provisions of the act of the thirtieth March, eighteen hundred and eleven, entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to the settlement of the public accounts, and the payment of the public moneys, and for other purposes," and for this purpose he is hereby authorized and required to exercise the same powers for compelling the said Marshals and Deputy Marshals, or their legal representatives, to render their respective accounts, and for procuring the attendance of persons whether party or witnesses, and the exhibition and delivery of books, accounts, documents and papers which have any relation to, or connexion with, the said accounts or fines, and which he may deem necessary in the investigation and adjustment of the same, as are or may be exercised in the case of other debtors or delinquent public officers of this Commonwealth. *Provided*, that no proceeding shall be instituted against them or any of them previous to the first day of August next. And *provided* also, that in settling and adjusting the accounts aforesaid, the accounting officers shall allow a credit to the several Marshals and Deputy Marshals for all sums heretofore paid by them, to the officers composing the Courts Martial held under the authority of the laws of the United States, and the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the trial of delinquent militia men

SECT. II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be the duty of the Auditor General to procure for the use and benefit of the Commonwealth, the bonds or authenticated copies of the same, given and executed by the said Marshals and Deputy Marshals and their respective sureties, who have received moneys collected from the fines aforesaid, and which bonds or authenticated copies shall be evidence in Courts of Justice on any suits brought on the same, and also to cause this act to be published in one or more newspapers, printed within the bounds of each brigade, and all the expenses incurred by him in performing the duties enjoined by this act, shall be paid out of the State Treasury on the settlement and approval of the account thereof by the secountant department.

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

WILLIAM MARKS, Jr. *Speaker of the Senate.*

APPROVED—April the first, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three.

JOSEPH HIESTER.

[April 25—3t]

"Dickinson's Five Points."

THIS work is just published, and for sale at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.—Price 62½ Cents.

Subscribers are requested to call for their books.

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1823.

The Independent Republicans of several eastern and middle counties of the state, have called meetings to appoint delegates to the Lewistown Convention.

The election in Massachusetts has resulted in the choice of Dr Eustis, the democratic candidate for Governor.

Henry Clay has been recommended for the Presidency by a meeting of the Louisiana Legislature.

Henry Younkin, post-master, of Uniontown, Muskingum co. O is imprisoned on suspicion of robbing the mail. He has confessed robberies to the amount of 660 dollars.

At the anniversary of the New York Tract Society, David Brown, a Cherokee chief, made a speech, in which he bore testimony to the good done among the Indians by tracts and missionary exertions.

Wm. Thompson, a distiller, near the Bedford Springs, committed suicide lately by shooting himself. Previous to going out with his gun, he placed above the door a paper, which, on his not returning when expected, his wife got a neighbor to read. It proved to be a kind of will, appointing executors. He had embarrassed his affairs by a bad speculation at sheriff's sales.

The Steam Boat Tennessee has been found and hauled to shore. The body of Mr. Pool, of Baltimore, was taken up with the boat, with his money and other articles about him. It is thought that much property on board may be saved

The Mississippi was on the 26th ult. much higher than it had been at the same season for several years, and was still rising.

The *Theatre*, at Augusta, Georgia, has been destroyed by fire.

"*The Hussar*." An English frigate by this name and a sloop called "Mercury" were sunk during the Revolution, in the East River, 10 miles from New York. The frigate is said to have had on board iron chests and casks containing specie to the amount of *one million of dollars*. She is in 60 feet water. Many attempts have been made within a few years, by the use of the diving bell, to get at the money, but without success, owing to her position, tho' most of her guns and many other articles were brought up. A scheme is now on foot to raise the vessel entire! A Mr. Samuel Davis has invented a machine, which he thinks sufficiently powerful for the purpose and has advertised for a subscription of stock to enable him to carry his project into execution—three fourths of the proceeds recovered from the deep to be devided among the stockholders, the remainder to be his own.

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COMMUNICATED

A PELICAN was wounded and taken in the Allegheny River, at this place, on Tuesday last, by Mr. Sheldon He shot at it from the Bridge, broke one of its wings, and took it in the river below the Point. This immense bird measures from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail 5 feet 11 inches, from tip to tip of the wings, 8 feet, in height of body 1 foot 7 inches—neck 1 foot 6 inches long, head and bill 1 foot 8½ inches, mouth 1 foot 6 inches, round the body 3 feet. The pouch under its mandible would contain 3 quarts. The bird is very poor, and not supposed to weigh 16 pounds.

A writer in the last Mercer Press, accuses Dr. Epaphroditus Cossitt with having acted as a delegate in the late celebrated Harrisburgh Convention, "without having been sent." The writer states, that there was no meeting held by the democrats, to send a delegate to that convention; and calls upon the Dr. "in the name of offended democratic principles, to answer the question, what right he had to act as such?" So we go.—Perhaps if a few facts more were known, the people would learn, that many of those *delegates* took the business into hand without the *proper authority*.—*Greensb. Gazette.*

We have just been informed that a man named *James Wallace*, formerly of this county was, killed by fighting some time last week, at the Conemaugh Salt Works. A quarrel arose between him and another man, and they went to fighting, when the deceased received a kick from his antagonist on his side, of which he died in a short time afterwards.—*Butler Centinel.*

Richmond, Va. April 15.—We understand that yesterday two negroes, Boatmen on the river, were fighting on its banks—and that, in the rencontre, they fell over a precipice of about 20 feet. One of them, belonging to Mr. Branch, of Chesterfield, had his neck broken by the fall, and died immediately. The Coroner's Inquest found a verdict of death by accidental homicide. The other negro was arrested, (very much hurt by the fall himself)—but we presume he will be discharged from further criminal prosecution, by virtue of the above verdict.

We learn from the Presbyterian Patriot that, so far from a mistake having occurred in the report of Capt. Tyler, relative to the annexation of the province of St. Salvador de Guatemala to these United States, the *original* manuscript of the application of the Congress of that Province for the purpose has been actually transmitted to the Department of State!—*N. Y. Amer.*

Baptiste Irvine, escaped from prison at Curracoa on the 25th ult. by breaking one of the bars and letting himself down by a cord from the window two stories high. A reward of 200 pieces of eight was offered by the government, and in less than two hours the unfortunate man was found secreted in the house of Mr. Merida, the agent of Colombia—Information was lodged against Mr. I. by a Spaniard, or in less than two hours more he would have been safe: he was led to prison more dead than alive.—"I saw him," says a correspondent of the National Advocate, immediately after he was surprised by the guard; he looked wild and pale; my heart really bled for him, he drew a tear of pity from every beholder."

Mr. Irvine was aided in his attempt to escape by M. Ricardo, Esq. Attorney General and Sworn Interpreter to the King of Holland.

Philadelphia Gaz.

PORTER'S SQUADRON.

A letter from an officer on board the United States' ship Peacock, commodore Porter, dated at Matanzas, March 28, states that the squadron was divided into four parts, two of which were sent down the south sides of St. Domingo and Cuba, and two on the North sides, to scour the coast, and rendezvous at Thompson's Island "The Peacock and two schooners formed one division, and left no hole or corner unsearched, but thus far without success. For a week past and more, all the boats and most of the crew of the Peacock have been engaged with the two schooners in examining the keys and coast for about three hundred miles to the windward of this place, and joined the Peacock the day after her arrival at Matanzas." "The most horrid attrocities committed by the pirates have come to our ears: *whole ships' crews have been indiscriminately murdered.* A Dutch vessel was a few days before our arrival, burnt in a bay to the windward of this, with all her crew. Several vessels had been taken by them, *but not a soul is left to tell their fate.*" The piratical vessels disarm and disperse as soon as they know of the approach of any of the American squadron. The Spanish governor of the Island, before the squadron arrived, had given orders forbidding its entrance into any of the ports.—*Frank. Gaz.*

Baltimore, April 17.

Capture of a British Gun Brig by Pirates.—We learn from Captain Hamilton who arrived here this day in the schooner Gallega in 11 days from Havanna, that a few days previous to his sailing a British brig of war fell in with a piratical top-sail schooner off Cape Antonio, of six guns and one hundred and twenty men. Upon coming alongside, the crew of the schooner boarded the brig, armed with knives, &c and took possession of her, after killing eleven men and driving the whole of the British crew below A British frigate soon after came up and gave chase to the brig and recaptured her—the pirates having in the mean time returned to their own vessel, and finally made their escape.

Accounts had been received at Havanna that an action had taken place near Cape Antonio between the boats of a British sloop of war and a piratical schr of six guns and sixty men, supposed to be the schr. *Gota.* After a few minutes the pirate blew up—and when the smoke dispersed about twenty-five men were seen swimming in the water, to whom the boats gave no quarter.

Still later from France.

New York, April 17.—By the arrival last evening of the fast sailing ship Cadmus, in 33 days from Havre, we have received our regular files of Paris papers to the 13th of March inclusive These papers continue the accounts of preparations for immediate hostilities, and furnish a few additional particulars of general interest in the existing state of European affairs. No doubt existed that war must ensue, and the period for opening the campaign was variously stated, from the 1st to the 12th of April.

The accounts from Spain are to the 5th of March, at which date the King had finally signed a decree, confirming the authority to the Ministry whom he had twice displaced and restored, and issued a proclamation announcing that war was definitely resolved on, and that the Spanish Government was about to adopt the most efficient means to repel every aggression on its rights Another decree also orders the transfer of the seat of government to Badajoz, whither the King was also to repair. Badajoz is a strongly fortified military station, on the frontier of Portugal, and from its position forms a strong central point for the direction of the military operations that may be extended through the different provinces of Spain The English minister had signified to the Spanish government that he had been ordered by his Court to follow the person of the King. The ordinary session of the Spanish Cortes was opened on the first of March Owing to indisposition caused as is stated by the agitation of the previous days the King was unable to attend in person, but transmitted his speech thro' the Minister of the Interior. It is of course but the language of his Ministry, and echoes the opinions and feeling of the nation. The royalist forces, or the squadrons of the faith, appear to have retired within the French frontier, where efforts were making to organize them prior to the opening of the campaign

SPEECH OF THE SPANISH KING.

"Deputies—The extraordinary circumstances under which the session of the legislative body is opened affords a wide field for the patriotism of the representatives of the Spanish people, and will cause them to be celebrated on the records of the nation.

"Spain, at this moment the object of general attention, is about to solve the great problem which now occupies the attention of monarchs and the people.—In it are found united the hopes, the fears, the interest of humanity, the caprices of ambition and pride.

"The continental powers of the Holy Alliance have already raised their voice against the political institutions of this nation, which has achieved her independence and liberty at the price of her blood. Spain, in answering the invidious accusations of these potentates, has given a solemn manifestation to the world that her fundamental laws cannot be dictated to her, but by herself.

"This clear and luminous principle can only be attacked by sophisms supported by the force of arms, and those who have recourse to such means in the 19th century, give the most complete proof of the injustice of their cause. The most Christian King has said that 100,000 Frenchmen were about coming to regulate the internal affairs of Spain, and correct the vices of her institutions How long is it since the power of reforming laws has been vested in the military? In what code is it written that military invasions are the precursors of the happiness of the people.

"It would be a disgrace to common sense to refute such antisocial errors, and is not befitting the Constitutional King of Spain to make an apology for the national cause, to the end that it may be defended against those who cover themselves with the mantle of the most detestable hypocrisy, to trample under foot every sentiment of virtue.

"I hope that the energy and perseverance of the Cortes will be the best reply to the speech of his Most Christian Majesty; I hope, that firm in their principles, they will continue to follow the path of their duty, and that they will ever be the Cortes of the 9th and 11th of January, worthy in every respect of the nation that has confided her destinies to them; I hope, in fine, that reason and justice will not be less powerful than the genius of oppression and slavery. A nation which compounds with enemies whose bad faith is already well known to her, is a nation already subjugated; to accept of laws which she intends imposing by force of arms, is the greatest ignominy.

"If war be an evil without remedy, the nation is magnanimous and will contend a second time for her independence and rights. The path of glory is already known to her, and the sacrifices it will exact will be easy for her. Energy and patriotism offer a thousand resources, which in the hands of Spaniards, will always produce the happiest results.

"For my part, I renew the offer to the National Congress to co operate by every effort in realising the hopes of the friends of liberal institutions, by employing all the means which the laws allow me, in repelling force by force.

"The removal of my person and the Cortes to a place less exposed to the influence of military operations may baffle the plans of the enemy, and prevent the suspension of the acts of government, which should be known in every part of the Kingdom.

"The army which has rendered so many services in the national cause, is organised conformably to the recent decrees of the Cortes. The victories obtained over the factions are presages of the still more important successes which will be obtained over our foreign enemies.

"The best feeling reigns generally in the provinces. The evils that many have suffered from those whom they call the defenders of religion, have dissipated the illusions of the ignorant, and convinced them that the constitution is the true and only path they should follow.

"The changes that have taken place in our diplomatic relations, have not damped the courage of the nation The timid, who never count on their strength, and the evil disposed, who seek to profit by their weakness, can never alter the sentiments of a nation alive to her honor, and which is not in the habit of acting with injustice.

"In general, the different branches of the public administration present a favorable aspect The Cortes will continue, with the accustomed zeal, the important labors that they have commenced, and the national prosperity in which all the laws are concerned will consolidate the constitutional system, defended by energy and valor."

(Signed) FERDINAND.

Small Pox.—The Moscow, (N. Y.) Gazette, says, that the Small Pox prevails to an alarming extent in Nunda, Allegheny county One death had taken place, and many lay dangerously ill.—The disease was some weeks since, brought from Canada into Saratoga county, and has spread into various parts of the state.

The James River Steam Boat Company announce in the papers, that they will henceforth carry passengers *free of fare*, on such days as the Steam Boat Potomac runs in James River.

Modest Merit.—"There is a thorough and settled belief (says Cobbet in his Weekly Register 22d Feb.) in almost the whole nation, that *I understand its affairs, and that I know how to put an end to its calamities, better than any other man living.*"

From the Bridgetown Whig.

Millet.—A gentleman in Deerfield raised during the last season on TWO acres of ground sowed with Millet FIVE TONS OF CROP. The ground was sowed half a bushel to the acre, on the 24th May, and reaped in the second week of August. Millet is a valuable grain for either man or beast, but it is said to be peculiarly so for the latter.—When the grain and straw are permitted to ripen, they are much better for horses or horned cattle than when cut green, and in this state they prefer it to timothy or herd grass. Millet when cut green, does not make good fodder—and the reason why it is so apt to fail in producing a good crop is oftener owing to the badness of the seed than to the soil, as almost all soils agree with it It is too frequently cut before ripe to preserve it on account of its readiness to shed the grain. Those who purchase it will easily discover the good by its weight, as each bushel of good seed should weigh 46 lbs. or upwards. Farmers who have stock and but little hay or clover, should be careful to raise Millet The ground on which it is sown should be ploughed twice, and harrowed very fine and level.

Port of Pittsburgh.

ARRIVED.

April 18. Steam Boat *Pittsburgh & St. Louis Packet*, 100 tons, Scott, master, St. Louis, freight and passengers. [The Packet performed her voyage as follows: From port to port 14 days, —336 hours. Deduct detention at intermediate ports, and for repairs 98 hours, 238 sailing hours. The Packet crossed the falls of Ohio in 20½ minutes.]

19th. Steam Boat Superior, 80 tons, Woods, master, Louisville, freight and passengers.

—. Steam Boat *Congress*, 114 tons, Mark owner and master, from Louisville, freight and passengers.

23. Steam Boat *Pennsylvania*, Harts & Co. owners, Halbert, master, with freight and passengers, in the short passage of 10 days and 10 hours from Nashville. She performed the voyage from this port to Nashville and back in 21 days and 5 hours—but, including wooding as running time, was only 12 days and 18 hours actually under way, viz:—from Pittsburgh to Nashville 4 days and 22 hours—from Nashville to Pittsburgh 7 days and 20 hours. On her voyage up she crossed the falls in 20 minutes, and between Louisville and this place passed the Steam Boats Robert Thompson, Velocipede and Rufus Putnam.

24. Steam Boat *Rufus Putnam*, 40 tons, Green, from Cincinnati, freight and passengers.

DEPARTED.

April 20. A Flat Boat, 30 tons, Star, master, Louisville freight.

21. Steam Boat *Congress*, Mark, for Louisville, freight and passengers.

—. Steam Boat *General Neville*, Young, master, Louisville, freight and passengers.

23. Steam Boat *Superior*, 40 tons, Woods, for Louisville, freight and passengers.

WILLIAM STAUNTON, Jr.

ORGANIST OF TRINITY CHURCH

RESPECTFULLY informs the lovers of MUSIC, in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has commenced a course of instructions in the science of

Thorough Bass,

or the Principles of MUSICAL COMPOSITION, according to the works of the most eminent European masters, among whom may be named Corfe, Calcott, Shield, Liston, Kirnberger, Marpurg, Burney, Kollman, &c. &c.

W. S. having studied the above Science, for several years, in Europe and America, intends to devote nearly the whole of his time to the instruction of such persons as may favor him with their attention.

W. S. also intends to give instructions on the ORGAN and PIANO FORTE, on the most approved principles.

Applications made to J. D. Davis or N. Richardson, will meet with punctual attendance.

Pittsburgh, April 25, 1823. 3t.

JOHN ROBINSON'S New Glass House,

SCOTCH HILL, PITTSBURGH.

ALL KINDS OF

FLINT GLASS, for sale,

At very REDUCED PRICES, much below any heretofore sold in the United States, and equal to any imported.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Candlesticks, Lamps, Cut Oval Fruit Dishes, &c. &c.

Merchants and others, judges in this article, will find it their interest to call, where they will meet with liberal terms and good work.

N. B Philosophical, Chemical & Electrical Apparatus,

Of every description, made to order.

☞ A GOOD GLASS CUTTER will meet with immediate employ and liberal wages.

Pittsburgh, April 25—3t.

A Proclamation.

THE Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania, to the juries, parties, witnesses, suitors, and all others concerned, in either civil or criminal cases, for trial, at the May term, of the United States' Court for the said district.

WHEREAS,

In consequence of the sickness of the JUDGE of the said District, the said May term, of the said Court, will be ADJOURNED from the first Monday of May to the

First Monday of June next.

You, the said jurors, parties, suitors and witnesses, are HEREBY NOTIFIED not to attend the said court, on the first Monday of May next, and are HEREBY REQUIRED to attend, on the said first Monday of June next.

By order of the Judge of the said District.

Hugh Davis,

Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Marshal's Office,
Pittsburgh, April 25, 1823.

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied by petition to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Warren, for the benefit of the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and that the said Judges have appointed the first Tuesday of June next, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court-House, in the town of Warren, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper, to show cause why I should not be discharged.

Levi Leonard.

Warren, March 4, [Ap. 25.] 1823—3t*

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Westmoreland County, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and the said court have appointed the fourth Monday of May next, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court-House, in Greensburgh, in said county, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

Thomas Squibb.

Conemaugh Saltworks, April 16 [25]

Independent Blues.

THE Members of the "Independent Blues" are hereby notified that an Election will be held at the house of Col. John Ramsay, on Thursday, the 3d day of May next, between the hours of 10 in the forenoon and 6 in the afternoon, for the election of one Captain to command said company, in the room of Wm. Savory, resigned.

N. Patterson,

Brigade Inspector.

April 26—1 w

Battalion Orders.

THE Enrolled Militia belonging to the 61st Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, will meet in Battalions, as follows, to wit: The First Battalion will meet at the House of *John Walker*, in Elizabeth Town, on *Wednesday, the 14th of May next*; and the Second Battalion will meet at the House of *John M'Rea*, in Wilkins Township, on *Thursday*, the 15th of May next. Parade to begin at ten o'clock, A M.

Officers appointed to hear appeals for the first Battalion, Captains *Elrod, Scott*, and Lieutenant *Vankirk*,—to meet at the house of John Walker, in Elizabeth Town, on the second Monday of June next: and for the second Battalion, Captains *Stewart, Carothers*, and Lieutenant *M'Clintock*,—to meet at the house of Thomas Chalfant, on the same day.

By order of Col. Sill.

Fauntley Muse, *Adj't.*

61st Regiment Pennsylvania Militia.

April 25, 1823—3t*

A One hundred dollar Note,

SUPPOSED to have been stolen, was taken from a black man calling himself Isaac Moor. Any person having lost said note, can get it again on proving the same, and paying the costs, by applying to me at the Toll-House of the Monongahela Bridge

W. H. Hart, gate-keeper.

Pittsburgh, April 25. 3t.

MR. R. SMITH makes known to the Ladies and Gentlemen of the City of Pittsburgh that he will deliver Recitations this evening, 25th April, at eight o'clock precisely, at Mr. Holmes' Dancing Hall. The Songs of Emit's Grave—Sailor Jack's Dash at Old England—The visit of Love. They are originals, and have never been sung before on any stage or performance.

☞ Mr. Holmes' Dancing Hall is in Second street, three doors from Wood street, back of Mr. L. Peterson's tin factory Entrance in at a Gate. Admittance 25 cents, children half price.

April 25—1.

AN ACT

For the recovery of fines assessed upon citizens of this state for the non-performance of military duty during the late war with Great Britain, and for other purposes.

WHEREAS it is enacted in and by an Act of Congress, passed the fourth day of May, eighteen hundred and twenty-two, that all the right which the United States have to the fines assessed upon the citizens of the state of Pennsylvania for the non-performance of militia duty during the late war with Great Britain, shall be and the same is hereby vested in the said state, to be recovered by the same under such regulations, provisions and restrictions, as shall be prescribed by the legislature thereof. And whereas the legislature of this state has accepted of the provisions of the said Act of Congress upon the terms and conditions mentioned in the fourth section thereof.

THEREFORE,

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Auditor General be and he is hereby authorized and required, to take legal measures to recover all moneys in the hands of those who now are, or heretofore have been, Marshals or Deputy Marshals, or which may be in the hands of their legal representatives which may have been collected from the fines aforesaid, after deducting the expenses of assessing and collecting the same, and also to settle and adjust the accounts of the said Marshals and Deputy Marshals, for moneys by them collected as aforesaid, under the provisions of the act of the thirtieth March, eighteen hundred and eleven, entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to the settlement of the public accounts, and the payment of the public moneys, and for other purposes," and for this purpose he is hereby authorized and required to exercise the same powers for compelling the said Marshals and Deputy Marshals, or their legal representatives, to render their respective accounts, and for procuring the attendance of persons whether party or witnesses, and the exhibition and delivery of books, accounts, documents and papers which have any relation to, or connexion with, the said accounts or fines, and which he may deem necessary in the investigation and adjustment of the same, as are or may be exercised in the case of other debtors or delinquent public officers of this Commonwealth. *Provided*, that no proceeding shall be instituted against them or any of them previous to the first day of August next. And *provided* also, that in settling and adjusting the accounts aforesaid the accounting officers shall allow a credit to the several Marshals and Deputy Marshals for all sums heretofore paid by them, to the officers composing the Courts Martial held under the authority of the laws of the United States, and the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the trial of delinquent militia men

SECT. II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be the duty of the Auditor General to procure for the use and benefit of the Commonwealth, the bonds or authenticated copies of the same, given and executed by the said Marshals and Deputy Marshals and their respective sureties, who have received moneys collected from the fines aforesaid, and which bonds or authenticated copies shall be evidence in Courts of Justice on any suits brought on the same, and also to cause this act to be published in one or more newspapers, printed within the bounds of each brigade, and all the expenses incurred by him in performing the duties enjoined by this act, shall be paid out of the State Treasury on the settlement and approval of anaccount thereof by the accountant department.

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

WILLIAM MARKS, Jr. *Speaker of the Senate.*

APPROVED—April the first, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three.

JOSEPH HIESTER.

[April 25—3t]

"Dickinson's Five Points."

THIS work is just published, and for sale at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.—Price 62½ Cents.

Subscribers are requested to call for their books.

Poetry.

For the Gazette.

TO LEDA.

Do I not love the rosy wreath,
Which thou hast twin'd around me?
Do I not love the chain, dear love,
With which thou'rt lightly bound me?

Do I not love that dear blue eye,
Where passion's kindly beaming?
Do I not love that swelling sigh,
With fond affection teeming?

Do I not love the nectar'd kiss,
That on thy lip is pouting?
Do I not love our hours of bliss,
Their sweetness never doubting?

Yes I do love these charms full well,
And each will fondly cherish,
Until they droop like the mountain bell,
Or like the wild flow'r perish.

Yet more, I love that gentle heart,
With sense and candor glowing,
That knows not meanness, spleen, or art,
But every good bestowing.

When beauty's rose is pale and wan,
And outward charms are going,
Thy brilliant mind, like morning's dawn,
With light will e'er be glowing.

Oh then will not our love be bright,
Though age our youth has riven?
Will not life's even brings delight,
When spent in seeking heaven?

B——.

[The following is from the pen of *Selleck Osborn*. We have already stated that this American poet had issued proposals for publishing his Poems, at Boston. Subscriptions for them will be received at the Bookstores of this place. Mr. Osborn complains that many of his pieces, published in the newspapers, have been mutilated in such a manner as to be extremely mortifying to him.]

THE RUINS.

BY S. OSBORN.

I've seen, in twilights's pensive hour,
The moss clad dome, the mould'ring tow'r,
In awful ruins stand—
That dome where grateful voices sung,
That power whose chiming music rung,
Majestically grand!

I've seen 'mid sculptur'd pride the tomb
Where heroes slept in silent gloom,
Unconscious of their fame—
Those who with laurel'd honors crown'd
Amongst their foes spread terrors round,
And gain'd an empty name!

I've seen in death's dark palace laid,
The ruins of a beauteous maid
Cadaverous and pale!
That maiden, who, whilst life remain'd
O'er rival charms in triumph reign'd
The mistress of the vale.

I've seen where dungeon dumps abide,
A youth admired in manhood's pride,
In fancied greatness rave!
He, who in reason's happier days,
Was virtuous, witty, noble, gay,
Learn'd, generous and brave.

Nor dome, nor tow'r, in twilight shade,
Nor hero fall'n, nor beauteous maid,
To ruin all consign'd!
Can, with such *pathos* touch my breast,
As (on the maniac's form impress)
THE RUINS OF A NOBLE MIND.

Selected by a Correspondent.

THE ROSE.

We weep, O nature, when the doom
Of short liv'd flowers you shew;
Ah, why display their beauteous bloom,
Then snatch them from our view?

A day their life. In morning pride,
The Rose salutes the sight,
Full-blown at noon, it opens wide,
And droops in age at night

The star which saw it greet the morn,
And emulate his ray,
Returns at eve, when lo, forlorn,
It withers in decay.

But though its life so short a space,
Its passing days so few,
It dies but to renew its race,
It fades to bloom anew.

Then gather roses in their prime,
While youthful beauty glows;
For know O fairest maid, thy time
Is fleeting as the rose.

Miscellany.

For the Gazette.

LEISURE HOURS

Of Valentine Various, Esq. of the West.

NOVELS.

Productions bearing this title are certainly pleasing objects, wherewith to while away the passing hour. It is seldom that we do not find something in them to awaken curiosity, stir the passions, or attract the attention, and that even to a fault—I say a fault, because the necessary business of life, and more important reading, are often sacrificed to the perusal of these fascinating works; and it is for this reason that, among the more grave and sentimental part of the community, novels meet with a partial condemnation. Those outrages too, on *probability* which ever and anon stare us in the face, putting to flight the geniuses of Ash and Riley, and even of Munchausen himself, are sufficient objects to create in a mind possessed of a literary cast, a portion of distaste and aversion Persons of weak and credulous dispositions are too often led to pursue after these trifles, as well for the interest they excite, as their variety, both as to numbers and coloring, with the eagerness of the boy in the fable, chasing the butterfly—they toil incessantly—catch at the gaudy flutterer as he lights on every flower, and after they have rambled over the whole parterre of sweets in pursuit of "airy nothing," are at last obliged to sit down, perhaps disappointed and chagrined, to reflect on their folly. Young minds, particularly, after tasting of the charms of novelty if I may use the term, are extremely prone to follow up a commencement seemingly so pleasing, but it is a flimsy basis on which to fix an intellectual superstructure that would eventuate in yielding lasting and permanent benefits. To youth, novels may be said, with truth, to be injurious—they divide the attention too much,—blend too much of the ideal with the real—destroy that intensity of application which study demands—break in upon time, like music at midnight during the still, solemn hours of repose. In short, when the mind is distracted between the excitation of a half read tale of fiction, and the sleepy routine of a school, it is scarcely possible that there can be any improvements that will be durable. That there are many good things said in novels, by the way, which might be read with advantage to all classes, cannot be denied; that many excellent examples of courage, fortitude, virtue, *&c.* are becomingly set forth, must be admitted—but what are their books in the main? What, I ask, is the profit above a transient gratification?—They call forth our compassion, our sympathy, our hate, our regret, our love; in sooth every passion is worked upon in mere uselessness—we weep, we laugh, then sleep again, like a baby in a dream. The common current of our ideas respecting "poor human nature" are turned into a different channel, unmixed with the turbid waters of commonality; we sail along on the silver brook that winds away to that country of perfection where men, women and things, are just as fancy would please to have them. We then forget ourselves as we actually are—and begin to pant after those ideal beauties in the perspective: the mind is wound up to a high pitch of anticipation—the dazzling brilliancy of description, blended with those fine touches of the pathetic, which must ever accompany the delicious passion of love, makes it to feel aspirations rather above its capacity to realise: and I will venture to say that there are many a bald-pated old bachelor, and wrinkled cheeked old maid (excuse ye fair) now in the world, leading a life of single blessedness, from the very fact of their having imbibed such high wrought notions of human perfectability. In the full tide of youthful vigor and emotion, they looked forward for some Helen, some Matilda-Amelia, or for a Wallace—a Thaddeus, a Malek Adehl, to bless their hopes; but, alas, none of these ever came—but time came and went—hair went, teeth went, wrinkles came and age came; and thus stript, we find our fastidious friend pursuing the usual course of a life of celibacy, keeping bachelor's hall, and making matches for every body but themselves. More anon.

Only they whose fates are cast among the storms of life can completely understand the feelings which often throng together in the human bosom: Astonishing reverses and preservations; old friendships vanishing under their weight and new ones solicitously running to their support, a variety of checks and of mercies, keep their souls in a continued sense of their own dependence and their creator's authority. These are the characters which feel, in the fullest tide of youthful spirits, when elated by unexpected joy, an awe and a gratitude impossible to be comprehended by those whose fortunate youth has been passed without vicissitude.

Newentyt has computed, that in a second of a minute, there flies out of a burning candle particles of light ten millions of millions times more than the number of the grains of sand computed to be contained in the whole earth.

Flax and Clover Seed, &c.

ON HAND, a quantity of good Flax Seed, and a small stock of *Clover*, Timothy, and Strasburgh Onion Seed—Dried Peaches—Flax Yarn—Wool—Weavers' Reeds—Cotton Yarn—Twilled Bags, &c. &c.

Also,

English and American Blister, Crowley, and Cast Steel—Harrow Teeth and Harrow Teeth Iron—Plough Moulds—Bake Ovens, Pots, Tea-Kettles, Sad Irons—Spades and Shovels—Cow Bells—Window Glass, Putty, Flax Seed Oil—Cotton—Spanish Brown, Whiting, *&c.* To be sold low and on accommodating terms for *Cash* or approved country produce.

Isaac Harris.

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WILLIAM BLAIR,
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N. PATTERSON, } *Auditors.*

Pittsburgh, April 10, 1823.

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TAKE NOTICE, that we, the undersigned, have applied, by petition, to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Allegheny, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that the said Court have appointed *Monday, the 12th day of May next*, for the hearing of us and our creditors, at the Court-House in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, and show cause, if any you have, why we should not be severally discharged

Samuel Wolsare,
Farmer, Pitt township.
James Ellison,
Farmer, Pitt township.
Samuel Hulings,
Ferryman, St. Clair township.
Richard Reed,
Tinman, Pittsburgh.
John Gallagher,
Laborer, Ross township.
John M'Mains,
Stone Mason, Sheffield township.
James Simpson,
Weaver, Plum township.
Joseph Simpson,
Farmer, Plum township.

Allegheny County, } April 11, 1823—3t.

For Rent or Sale

THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, in Third, between Market and Wood streets, at present occupied by the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank. Also, a Frame Shop, with a two story Frame Building adjoining. This property is pleasantly situated, and will be rented or sold on very moderate terms. Possession will be given on the first of April next. For terms apply to the subscribers.

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John Liggett.

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Ralph Jackson,

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The knowledge which R. J. has acquired by many years' practice in this science of Farriery, will enable him, he trusts, to remove many of those diseases which are incident to that noble animal the Horse.

He will also extract calves, &c.—and prepare drinks for repelling milch fevers, or raising such cattle as drop after calving.

Pittsburgh, April 18.—11t.pm.

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JAMES S. CRAFT,

HAS Removed to the Office lately occupied by *Harmar Denny, Esq* in

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Third door below Market Street,

where he will devote his entire attention to his professional business.

Jan. 17—tf

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THE FOLLOWING VERY

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

In the city of Pittsburgh and adjacent.

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WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
ABISHAI WAY,
JOHN LITTLE.

Jan. 10—tf

WILLIAM SCOTT,

Plane-Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he carries on the PLANE MAKING, at his old Stand in Fourth Street, between Market and Wood Streets, where his customers and others can be supplied at the shortest notice, and at the cheapest rate.

All Orders from a distance, accompanied by the Cash, or suitable References, will be attended to

Pittsburgh, Feb 21—3m

WM. EVANS,

Plane-Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he carries on the above business, as usual, at the old stand, in Irwin Street, between Allegheny river and Penn Street. Mechanicks are invited to call, as he will sell at the lowest prices for cash.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 28—3mo.

The Subscribers,

HAVING been appointed by the court of Common Pleas, Trustees of John L. Glaser, an insolvent debtor, give notice to all persons indebted to the said J. L. Glaser, to make payment to them; and all persons having claims against the said Glaser, are desired to exhibit their accounts properly authenticated.

WM. HAYS,
GEORGE POE, Jr.
A JOHNSTON, Jr. } Trustees of J. L. Glaser.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 7.—tf.

BRASS FOUNDRY,

Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron

MANUFACTORY.

Geo. Miltenberger,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Establishment, that was in Front street, near the Post Office, to his old stand, on the CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREETS, where he intends to continue the manufacturing of all articles in the above branches, and will furnish them on the lowest and most accommodating terms of any in this city. He has now on hand a large assortment of

STILLS, of all sizes,

Copper and Brass Kettles, do.
Steve pipe, Coal Boxes, and Coal Sifters
BELLS, for Churches, Court Houses, Academies, Factories, Taverns, Houses, and for sleighing.
Still-Cocks and Rivets
Speltre Solder
Clock Castings and Clock Bells
Gun and Rifle mounting.

He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Bags, &c.

☞ The best price given for old Copper.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—1y.

Copper, Tin, & Sheet-Iron Ware MANUFACTORY,

WOOD, BETWEEN 2d & 3d STREETS,

(Next door to Col. Ramsay's Hotel.)

THE Subscribers, having formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its various branches, under the firm of

PETERSON & CO.

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they are prepared to execute all orders in their line on liberal terms, for Country Produce, Cash, or acceptances.

They pledge themselves that no exertion shall be wanting on their part to give general satisfaction to their customers. All articles purchased of them will be Warranted to be of the first quality of workmanship and materials.

Tobacco, Pig Lead, Butter, Bags, Leather, Beeswax, Flour, Flax, Iron, Wool, Feathers, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Flax and Tow Linen, Nails, Pot and Pearl Ashes, Sugar, Salt, Tallow, Lard, Cotton, Bacon, Whiskey, Window Glass, Pig Iron, Deer, otter, muskrat and rackoon skins, Old Copper, Brass and Pewter, &c. will be received at a fair price.

H. Peterson, Jr.
James Caldwell.

Pittsburgh, January 24 1823 —— 3mo

"Law's Serious Call."

FOR Sale, at the Bookstore of Cramer & Spear, Wood street, Pittsburgh, "*A Serious Call to a Devout and Holy Life.* Adapted to the state and condition of all orders of Christians. By William Law, A. M. To which is added some account of the author." Jan. 17

Valuable Lands FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on very reasonable and accommodating terms the following

Tracts of Land,

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which, in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract,

Called "FRAZIERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALLY SPALLEN,' situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house; adjoining John Frichman, Peter Parchment and others.

Also,

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'RUSH CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

Also,

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace, William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16, 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244, 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270, in all containing one hundred and seventy acres, of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out-buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also,

A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets, on which is erected a large brick WAREHOUSE, three stories high.

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committee.

may 17

For Sale or Rent,

And immediate possession given,

All that valuable FARM,

Late the property of *John L. Graser*, situate on the Butler Road, 3 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 150 acres, on which are erected a large and elegant

Mansion-House, Barns, Stables, and suitable Out Houses, &c. &c. As this fine Farm is well known here, and persons at a distance, desirous of renting or purchasing, will no doubt examine it, a further description is thought unnecessary. The terms will be moderate, and payment, in case of sale, will be deferred to any reasonable time. The whole will be shown on application to Mr. Chambers, on the premises, or to either of the subscribers.

WM. HAYS,
GEORGE POE, Jr. } Trustees
A. JOHNSTON, Jr. }

Pittsburgh, Feb. 5, 1823.—tf.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, that two story BRICK HOUSE and LOT which he now occupies, situated on 7th street, and Strawberry and Cherry alleys. The house is built of the best materials, and is well finished; a stable for at least eight horses; two smoke houses, and other conveniencies; a large Garden, stocked with the choicest fruit trees and shrubbery of a superior kind, all in a bearing state. It is deemed useless to say any thing in praise of this property, as it is generally known here. A good title will be made, and it will be sold free of all incumbrances.

Also,

ABOUT 1200 acres of first rate upland, in Armstrong county, on or near the waters of Stump and Licking Creeks. These lands are well improved, and are situated in a very fine settlement, from four to eight miles from the Allegheny river, and the same distance from Mr Robinson & Co's Great Iron Works, near the mouth of Bear Creek. The Harrisburgh and Meadville Turnpike road passes within eight miles of some of the tracts. There is a good market for all that may be raised. If not sold, property in the city or its vicinity, will be taken in exchange, at a fair valuation.

Apply to the proprietor,

Charles Von Bonhorst,

Seventh street nearly opposite Mr Bruce's Meeting house.

Jan. 10—tf

Wholesale and Retail DRUG & COLOUR WAREHOUSE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their customers and the public generally, that they have recently received from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore,

114 Packages of Goods,

Which, in addition to their former stock, comprises a very general and extensive assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Surgical Instruments,

Paints, and Dye-Stuffs.

As these goods have been carefully selected, and procured on the lowest cash prices, the subscribers are enabled to execute orders on more advantageous terms than at any former period.

A supply of Dr. A. G. Hull's lately improved self adjusting Patent Hinge Trusses.

They also offer for sale, about

40,000 lbs. White Lead,

Dry, and ground in oil, warranted pure and equal to any in the United States.

ALSO—A LARGE QUANTITY OF

RED LEAD.

These articles will always be sold on such terms as to make it the interest of purchasers to procure their supplies west of the mountains.

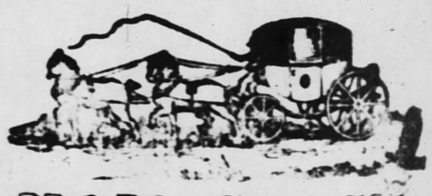
Charles Avery & Co.

Inspectors,

Corner of Wood and Second Streets, Pittsburgh.

March 14—6t.

Pittsburgh and Erie



MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock. Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill.

October 12. tfxaM11

ALUM.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the subscribers are appointed agents for the sale of ALUM, for the Western country.

☞ Wholesale dealers in the article, will be supplied at the *lowest wholesale Baltimore cash prices*, with the addition of carriage only

Charles Avery & Co.

Corner of Wood and Second streets, Pittsburgh.

March 14—6t.

COTTON YARN AND PIECE GOODS,

From the works of Adams, Allen & Co

AT FACTORY PRICES, FOR SALE BY—

ALLEN & GRANT.

Oct 8 tf

Poetry.

For the Gazette.

TO LEDA.

Do I not love the rosy wreath,
Which thou hast twin'd around me?
Do I not love the chain, dear love,
With which thou'st lightly bound me?

Do I not love that dear blue eye,
Where passion's kindly beaming?
Do I not love that swelling sigh,
With fond affection teeming?

Do I not love the nectar'd kiss,
That on thy lip is pouting?
Do I not love our hours of bliss,
Their sweetness never doubting?

Yes I do love those charms full well,
And each will fondly cherish,
Until they droop like the mountain bell,
Or like the wild flow'r perish.

Yet more, I love that gentle heart,
With sense and candor glowing,
That knows not meanness, spleen, or art,
But every good bestowing.

When beauty's rose is pale and wan,
And outward charms are going,
Thy brilliant mind, like morning's dawn,
With light will e'er be glowing.

Oh then will not our love be bright,
Though age our youth has riven?
Will not life's even bring delight,
When spent in seeking heaven?

B——.

[The following is from the pen of *Selleck Osborn*. We have already stated that this American poet had issued proposals for publishing his Poems, at Boston. Subscriptions for them will be received at the Bookstores of this place. Mr. Osborn complains that many of his pieces, published in the newspapers, have been mutilated in such a manner as to be extremely mortifying to him.]

THE RUINS.

BY S. OSBORN.

I've seen, in twilights's pensive hour,
The moss clad dome, the mould'ring tow'r,
In awful ruins stand—
That dome where grateful voices sung,
That power whose chiming music rung,
Majestically grand!

I've seen 'mid sculptur'd pride the tomb
Where heroes slept in silent gloom,
Unconscious of their fame—
Those who with laurel'd honors crown'd
Amongst their foes spread terrors round,
And gain'd an empty name!

I've seen in death's dark palace laid,
The ruins of a beauteous maid
Cadaverous and pale!
That maiden, who, whilst life remain'd
O'er rival charms in triumph reign'd
The mistress of the vale.

I've seen where dungeon damps abide,
A youth admired in manhood's pride,
In fancied greatness rave!
He, who in reason's happier days,
Was virtuous, witty, noble, gay,
Learn'd, generous and brave.

Nor dome, nor tow'r, in twilight shade,
Nor hero fall'n, nor beauteous maid,
To ruin all consign'd!
Can, with such *pathos* touch my breast,
As (on the maniac's form imprest)
THE RUINS OF A NOBLE MIND.

Selected by a Correspondent.

THE ROSE.

We weep, O nature, when the doom
Of short liv'd flowers you shew;
Ah, why display their beauteous bloom,
Then snatch them from our view?

A day their life. In morning pride,
The Rose salutes the sight,
Full-blown at noon, it opens wide,
And droops in age at night

The star which saw it greet the morn,
And emulate his ray,
Returns at eve, when lo, forlorn,
It withers in decay.

But though its life so short a space,
Its passing days so few,
It dies but to renew its race,
It fades to bloom anew.

Then gather roses in their prime,
While youthful beauty glows;
For know O fairest maid, thy time
Is fleeting as the rose.

Miscellany.

For the Gazette.

LEISURE HOURS

Of Valentine Various, Esq. of the West.

NOVELS.

Productions bearing this title are certainly pleasing objects, wherewith to while awa the passing hour. It is seldom that we do not find something in them to awaken curiosity, stir the passions, or attract the attention, and that even to a fault—I say a fault, because the necessary business of life, and more important reading, are often sacrificed to the perusal of these fascinating works; and it is for this reason that, among the more grave and sentimental part of the community, novels meet with a partial condemnation. Those outrages too, on *probability* which ever and anon stare us in the face, putting to flight the geniuses of Ash and Riley, and even of Munchausen himself, are sufficient objects to create in a mind possessed of a literary cast, a portion of distaste and aversion Persons of weak and credulous dispositions are too often led to pursue after these trifles, as well for the interest they excite, as their variety, both as to numbers and coloring, with the eagerness of the boy in the fable, chasing the butterfly—they toil incessantly—catch at the gaudy flutterer as he lights on every flower, and after they have rambled over the whole parterre of sweets in pursuit of "airy nothing," are at last obliged to sit down, perhaps disappointed and chagrined, to reflect on their folly. Young minds, particularly, after tasting of the charms of novelty if I may use the term, are extremely prone to follow up a commencement seemingly so pleasing; but it is a flimsy basis on which to fix an intellectual superstructure that would eventuate in yielding lasting and permanent benefits. To youth, novels may be said, with truth, to be injurious—they divide the attention too much,—blend too much of the ideal with the real—destroy that intensity of application which study demands—break in upon time, like music at midnight stealing the most delicious hours of repose. In short, when the mind is distracted between the anxieties of a half read tale of fiction, and the classic studies of a school, it is scarcely possible that there can be any impressions that will be durable. That there are many good things said in novels, by the way, which might be read with advantage to all classes, cannot be denied; that many excellent examples of courage, fortitude, virtue, &c. are becomingly set forth, must be admitted—but what are these books in the main? What, I ask, is the profit above a transient gratification?—They call forth our compassion, our sympathy, our hate, our regret, our love; in sooth every passion is worked upon in mere uselessness—we weep, we laugh, then sleep again, like a baby in a dream. The common current of our ideas respecting "poor human nature" are turned into a different channel, unmixed with the turbid waters of commonality; we sail along on the silver brook that winds away to that country of perfection where men, women and things, are just as fancy would please to have them. We then forget ourselves as we actually are—and begin to pant after those ideal beauties in the perspective: the mind is wound up to a high pitch of anticipation—the dazzling brilliancy of description, blended with those fine touches of the pathetic, which must ever accompany the delicious passion of love, makes it to feel aspirations rather above its capacity to realize: and I will venture to say that there are many a bald-pated old bachelor, and wrinkled cheeked old maid (excuse ye fair) now in the world, leading a life of single blessedess, from the very fact of their having imbibed such high wrought notions of human perfectability. In the full tide of youthful vigor and emotion, they looked forward for some Helen, some Matilda-Amelia, or for a Wallace—a Thaddeus, a Malek Adehl, to bless their hones; but, alas, none of these ever came—but time came and went—hair went, teeth went, wrinkles came and age came; and thus stript, we find our fastidious friend pursuing the usual course of a life of celibacy, keeping bachelor's hall, and making matches for every body but themselves. More anon.

Only they whose fates are cast among the storms of life can completely understand the feelings which often throng together in the human bosom: Astonishing reverses and preservations, old friendships vanishing under their weight and new ones solicitously running to their support, a variety of checks and of mercies, keep their souls in a continued sense of their own dependence and their creator's authority. These are the characters which feel, in the fullest tide of youthful spirits, when elated by unexpected joy, an awe and a gratitude impossible to be comprehended by those whose fortunate youth has been passed without vicissitude.

Niewentyt has computed, that in a second of a minute, there flies out of a burning candle particles of light ten millions of millions times more than the number of the grains of sand computed to be contained in the whole earth.

Flax and Clover Seed, &c.

ON HAND, a quantity of good Flax Seed, and a small stock of *Clover*, Timothy, and Strasburgh Onion Seed—Dried Peaches—Flax Yarn—Wool—Weavers' Reeds—Cotton Yarn—Twilled Bags, &c. &c.

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Isaac Harris.

April 11, 1823—3t

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N. PATTERSON, } *Auditors.*

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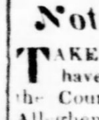
Farmer, Pitt township.
James Ellison,
Farmer, Pitt township.
Samuel Hulings,
Ferryman, St. Clair township.
Richard Reed,
Ditman, Pittsburgh.
John Gallagher,
Laborer, Ross township.
John M'Mains,
Stone Mason, Suffolk township.
James Simpson,
Weaver, Plum township.
Joseph Simpson,
Farmer, Plum township.

Allegheny County, April 11, 1823—3t.

For Rent or Sale



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John Hannen,
John Liggett.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 24, 1823—tf.

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Pittsburgh, April 18.—11t.cmp.

For Sale,

A SERVANT BOY,

WHO has nearly nine years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

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Third door below Market Street,

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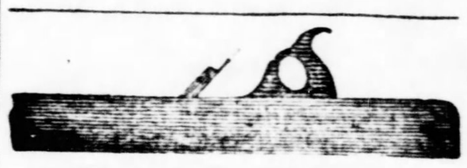
All the above property that is situate in the city of Pittsburgh, will be for rent on the first of April next, unless sold before that time. For terms of sale or rent, apply to the subscribers who are a committee appointed by the Bank of the United States for that purpose

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
ABISHAI WAY,
JOHN LITTLE.

Jan. 10—tf



WILLIAM SCOTT,

Plane-Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he carries on the PLANE MAKING, at his old Stand in Fourth Street, between Market and Wood Streets, where his customers and others can be supplied at the shortest notice, and at the cheapest rate.

All Orders from a distance, accompanied by the Cash, or suitable References, will be attended to

Pittsburgh, Feb 21—3m

WM. EVANS,

Plane-Maker.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he carries on the above business, as usual, at the old stand, in Irwin Street, between Allegheny river and Penn Street. Mechanicks are invited to call, as he will sell at the lowest prices for cash.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 28—3mo.

The Subscribers,

HAVING been appointed by the court of Common Pleas, Trustees of John L. Glaser, an insolvent debtor, give notice to all persons indebted to the said J. L. Glaser, to make payment to them; and all persons having claims against the said Glaser, are desired to exhibit their accounts properly authenticated.

WM. HAYS,
GEORGE POE, Jr. } Trustees of
A JOHNSTON, Jr. } J. L. Glaser.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 7.—tf.

BRASS FOUNDRY,

Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron MANUFACTORY.

Geo. Miltenberger,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Establishment, that was in Front street, near the Post Office, to his old stand, on the CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREETS, where he intends to continue the manufacturing of all articles in the above branches, and will furnish them on the lowest and most accommodating terms of any in this city. He has now on hand a large assortment of

STILLS, of all sizes,

Copper and Brass Kettles, do.
Stove pipe, Coal Boxes, and Coal Sifters
BELLS, for Churches, Court Houses, Academies, Factories, Taverns, Houses, and for sleighing,
Still-Cocks and Rivets
Speltre Solder
Clock Castings and Clock Bells
Gun and Rifle mounting.

He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Bags, &c.

☞ The best price given for old Copper.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—1y.

Copper, Tin, & Sheet-Iron Ware MANUFACTORY,

WOOD, BETWEEN 2d & 3d STREETS,

(*Next door to Col. Ramsay's Hotel.*)

THE Subscribers, having formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its various branches, under the firm of

PETERSON & CO.

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they are prepared to execute all orders in their line on liberal terms, for Country Produce, Cash, or acceptances.

They pledge themselves that no exertion shall be wanting on their part to give general satisfaction to their customers. All articles purchased of them will be Warranted to be of the first quality of workmanship and materials.

Tobacco, Pig Lead, Butter, Bags, Leather, Beeswax, Flour, Flax, Iron, Wool, Feathers, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Flax and Tow Linen, Nails, Pot and Pearl Ashes, Sugar, Salt, Tallow, Lard, Cotton, Bacon, Whiskey, Window Glass, Pig Iron, Deer, otter, muskrat and rackoon skins, Old Copper, Brass and Pewter, &c. will be received at a fair price.

H. Peterson, Jr.
James Caldwell.

Pittsburgh, January 24 1823 —— 3mo

"Law's Serious Call."

FOR Sale, at the Bookstore of Cramer & Spear, Wood street, Pittsburgh, "*A Serious Call to a Devout and Holy Life.* Adapted to the state and condition of all orders of Christians. By William Law, A. M. To which is added some account of the author." Jan. 17

Valuable Lands FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on very reasonable and accommodating terms the following

Tracts of Land,

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract,

Called "FRAZIERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALLY SPALLEN,' situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house; adjoining John Frickman, Peter Parchment and others.

Also,

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'RUSH CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

Also,

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace, William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16, 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244, 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270, of which about one hundred and seventy acres, cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out-buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also,

A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets, on which is erected a large brick WARE-HOUSE, three stories high.

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committee.

may 17

For Sale or Rent,

And immediate possession given,

All that valuable FARM,

Late the property of *John L. Glaser*, situate on the Butler Road, 3 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 150 acres, on which are erected a large and elegant

Mansion-House, Barns, Stables,

and suitable Out Houses, &c. &c. As this fine Farm is well known here, and persons at a distance, desirous of renting or purchasing, will no doubt examine it, a further description is thought unnecessary. The terms will be moderate, and payment, in case of sale, will be deferred to any reasonable time. The whole will be shown on application to Mr. Chambers, on the premises, or to either of the subscribers

WM. HAYS,
GEORGE POE, Jr. } Trustees
A. JOHNSTON, Jr. }

Pittsburgh, Feb. 5, 1823.—tf.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale that two story BRICK HOUSE and LOT which he now occupies, situated on 7th street, and Strawberry and Cherry alleys The house is built of the best materials, and is well finished, a stable for at least eight horses; two smoke houses, and other conveniencies; a large Garden, stocked with the choisest fruit trees and shrubbery of a superior kind, all in a bearing state. It is deemed useless to say any thing in praise of this property, as it is generally known here. A good title will be made, and it will be sold free of all incumbrances.

Also,

ABOUT 1200 acres of first rate upland, in Armstrong coun'y, on or near the waters of Stump and Licking Creeks. These lands are well improved, and are situated in a very fine settlement, from four to eight miles from the Allegheny river, and the same distance from Mr. Robinson & Co's Great Iron Works, near the mouth of Bear Creek. The Harrisburgh and Meadville Turnpike road passes within eight miles of some of he tracts. There is a good market for all that may be raised. If not sold, property in the city or its vicinity, will be taken in exchange, at a fair valuation.

Apply to the proprietor,

Charles Von Bonhorst,

Seventh street nearly opposite Mr. Bruce's Meeting house.

Jan. 10—tf

Wholesale and Retail DRUG & COLOUR WAREHOUSE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their customers and the public generally, that they have recently received from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore,

114 Packages of Goods,

Which, in addition to their former stock, comprises a very general and extensive assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Surgical Instruments,

Paints, and Dye-Stuffs.

As these goods have been carefully selected, and procured on the lowest cash prices, the subscribers are enabled to execute orders on more advantageous terms than at any former period.

A supply of Dr. A. G. Hull's lately improved self adjusting Patent Hinge Trusses.

They also offer for sale, about

40,000 lbs. White Lead,

Dry, and ground in oil, warranted pure and equal to any in the United States.

ALSO—A LARGE QUANTITY OF

RED LEAD.

These articles will always be sold on such terms as to make it the interest of purchasers to procure their supplies west of the mountains.

Charles Avery & Co.

Druggists,

Corner of Wood and Second Streets, Pittsburgh.

March 14—6t.

Pittsburgh and Erie

MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock. Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill.

October 12. tfyaMII

ALUM.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the subscribers are appointed agents for the sale of ALUM, for the Western country.

☞ Wholesale dealers in the article, will be supplied at the *lowest wholesale Baltimore cash prices*, with the addition of carriage only.

Charles Avery & Co.

Corner of Wood and Second streets, Pittsburgh.

March 14—6t.

COTTON YARN AND PIECE GOODS,

From the works of Adams, Allen & Co.

AT FACTORY PRICES, FOR SALE BY—

ALLEN & GRANT.

Oct 8 tf